BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive he sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1861. NO. 38.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
Do.	do. 3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do. 6	do....do.....do	7 00
Do.	do. 12	do...do.....do	12 00
Do.	do. 6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do...do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE.

FULLER & LAWRENCE,
DISTILLERS AND RECEIVERS OF TURPENTINE, SPIRITS AND ROSIN.

WE HAVE WHARVES AND SHEDS convenient to the W., C. & R. R. R., the W. & W. R. R. and to the Boats running on the Cape Fear River. We will sell in this market or *forward* to other markets Naval Stores consigned to our care.

Orders for Spirit Barrels, Glue, &c., filled on favorable terms.

☞ OFFICE No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 11, 1861. 33-tf

CHARLES W. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.
March 21, 1861. 30-tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*

REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N. C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusses, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Nash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
Novembe 1 11th, 1859—11-1y.

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.
JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 23, 1859. 17-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1861.
John S. Davis, Guardian, *vs.* Seth Davis, Grady Outlaw, Ira S. Davis, Calvin Davis, James W. Blount and wife Maria, Byron D. Ford and wife Sophronia, Lewis Pipkin and wife Elizabeth, Jesse Jackson, Adm'r of Emma Jackson, Heirs-at-Law of Nancy Swinson, Winnifred Jerman, Kate Jerman, Ex'rs of William B. Hurst, dec'd, and Adm'r of James K. Hill, dec'd.
ORIGINAL AND AMENDED BILL.
IT APPEARS to the Court that the defendants, Calvin Davis and Kate Jerman, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in some public newspaper in North Carolina, notifying the said Calvin Davis and Kate Jerman to appear before our Court of Equity, at its regular session at the Court House in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.
Witness my hand, officially, 22d April, 1861.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
April 25, 1861.—3?-6w. [Pr. adv. $5 62.]

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, small head, quick spoken, inclines forward when walking, about 4 years old.
The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
CHARLES McCLAMMY.
Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861. 34-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rather light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body, and particulary about her face; the second back rib, on the right side has been broken, which has left a small lump.—I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict any one having stolen her.
HENRY NUTT.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-d1t-27-wtf.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles (of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N, C.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.
HAVING been engaged in Mill building for the most of the time for the last twelve years, I have invented a
WATER WHEEL
which is *durable*, and at the same time *simple* in its construction, and capable of doing more work, with less water, than any other Wheel now in use. It is suited to Grist, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, and any other machinery that may be attached. This Wheel commands the admiration of every one who has witnessed its performance, and is suited to any location, high or low head of water, and will grind from *six to twenty bushels of corn per hour*, without any gearing or belts to get out of order, and loss of time in repairing; and yet so cheap as to place it within the reach of every one who can have a Mill of any kind.
I am now prepared to furnish Wheels and put them in operation, and fill orders in my line of business.
I put up Grist Mills to clean the grain of all dirt, trash and chaff, and grind nothing but the grain—*Saw Mills*, straight and circular saws on the most improved plans—*Cotton Gins*, with an improved gearing that is simple, durable, and works with more ease than any now in use; and all other machinery that may be wanted.
All work put up durable and in a neat style, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. I might give a long list of certificates, but my work will recommend itself.
Any one wanting anything in my line of business will do well to address the subscriber at Magnolia, N. C.
REFERS TO—P. Murphy, W. K. Cromartie, L. G. Bass, and James Murphy, Esqrs. J. A. PARKER.
March 14th, 1861. 29-8m*

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C; their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information app'y to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

NOTICE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION on Topsail Sound, 21 miles from Wilmington, containing 500 acres, 200 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the best facilities for procuring mud for manuring of any plantation on the Sound. There are all necessary buildings on the premises. Also, my *STOCK, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN AND FODDER, PLANTATION TOOLS, BOATS AND SEINS.* Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call on the subscriber soon. Terms made easy. D. J. NIXON.
P. S.—If any person in the Southern Confederate States has a plantation that he wishes to exchange for the above, he would do well to call on me soon.
March 5th, 1861. 151-2t—28-3m*

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to P. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanover, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same. W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.
April 11, 1861. 33-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

GONE TO THE WAR!
I AM now offering my stock of Goods in Kenansville, at *reduced prices*, FOR CASH, which is *new*, and *carefully* selected, with a view of closing my business, unless peace is restored to the country at an early day. Those who are indebted by note or otherwise must *positively settle.*
John D. Southerland is my authorized agent to settle my affairs generally. JOHN W. HINSON.
Kenansville, April 22d, 1861 36-3t

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from trading for a note made by me, and payable to J. A. McArthur, or John A. McArthur, or Powell & McArthur, for the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and bearing date some time in the latter part of June, 1860. This note was given in a fit of excitement, therefore the exact wording, so far as the parties are concerned, is not recollected, or the exact date. There is but one note against me of that description; and I understand there is a credit on said note of three hundred and twenty-six dollars, which credit I have not authorized. As I have not had value received for said note, I am determined not to pay said note. EVERETT PETERSON.
May 2, 1861. 36-3t

MILITARY COMPANIES ORGANIZING,
CAN be furnished with every description of Military trappings, such as Gun and body Belts, Cartridge Boxes, Sword Scabbards, Pistol Holders, Swords, Pistols, Epaulettes, Canteens, and all other necessary articles, except Clothing and Caps.
Constantly on hand, Harness, Band, Dash, Patent and Enameled Leather, every description of Skins, all kinds of Enamelled Cloth and Trimmings for Military work
JAMES WILSON,
Harness, Trunk, Saddles, Leather and Oil Establishment,
May 2d, 1861—36 No. 5 Market Street.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing BLAS SHEETZ & CO., Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

LOST OR MISLAID.
THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno. F. Moore for $46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for $48 68, with a credit of $2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not recollected.
Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself, or order.
OWEN FENNELL.
March 19th, 1861 163-1t—30-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited. MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endorement, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 21, 1861. 30-6m

PERSONAL.—Lieut. RICH'D K. MEADE, late of the U. S. Army, and on duty at Fort Sumter, during its siege by the South Carolinia troops, has resigned his position, and returned to this city on Saturday morning.—*Petersburg Express.*

War Recognised.—The Act of Congress in Full.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 6, 1861.

The following Act has been passed by the Congress of the Confederate States in secret session. The injunction of secresy has been removed therefrom:

AN ACT RECOGNIZING THE EXISTENCE OF WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES, AND CONCERNING LETTERS OF MARQUE, PRIZES AND PRIZE GOODS.

Whereas, The earnest efforts made by this Government to establish friendly relations between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice equity and good faith have proved unavailing, by reason of the refusal of the Government of the United States to hold any intercourse with the Commissioners appointed by this Government for the purposes aforesaid, or to listen to any proposal they had to make for the peaceful solution of all causes of difficulties between the two governments; and, *whereas*, the President of the United States of America has issued his Proclamation, making requisition upon the States of the American Union for 75,000 men, for the purpose as therein indicated for capturing forts, and other strongholds within the jurisdiction of belonging to, the Confederate States of America, and has detailed naval armaments upon the coasts of the Confederate States of America, and raised, organized and equipped a large military to execute the purpose aforesaid, and has issued his other Proclamation, announcing his purpose to set on foot a blockade of the ports of the Confederate States; and *whereas*, the State of Virginia has seceded from the Federal Union and entered into a convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and has adopted the Provisional Constitution of the said States, and the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri have refused, and it is believed that the State of Delaware and the inhabitants of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, will refuse to co-operate with the Government of the the United States in these acts of hostilities and wanton aggression, which are plainly intended to overawe, oppress, and finally subjugate, the people of the Confederate States; and *whereas*, by the acts and means aforesaid war exists between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States, and the States and Territories thereof, except the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and Delaware, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the United States, and of the citizens or inhabitants of the States and Territories thereof, except the States and Territories hereinbefore named. *Provided*, however, that property of the enemy (unless it be contraband of war) laden on board a neutral vessel, shall not be subject to seizure under this Act; *And provided further*, that vessels of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States now in the ports of the Confederate States, except such as have been since the 5th of April last, or may hereafter be, in the service of the Government of the United States, shall be allowed thirty days after the publication of this Act to leave said ports and reach their destination; and such vessels and their cargos, excepting articles contraband of war, shall not be subject to capture under this Act, during said period, unless they shall have previously reached the destination for which they were bound on leaving said ports.

SEC. 2. That the President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke and annual, at pleasure, all letters of marque and reprisal which he may at any time grant pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 3. That all persons applying for letters of marque and reprisal, pursuant to this Act, shall state in writing the name, and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew; which statement shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or person who shall be employed to deliver out commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. That before any commission or letters of marque and reprisal shall be issued as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; with condition that the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instruction which shall be given them according to law, for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel, during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.

SEC. 5. That all captures and prizes of vessels and property shall be forfeited, and shall accrue to the owners, officers and crews of the vessels by whom such captures and prizes shall be made; and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and if there be no such written agreement, then one moiety to the owners, and the other moiety to the officers and crew, as nearly as may be according to the rules prescribed for the distribution of prize money, by the laws of the Confederate States.

SEC. 6. That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the Confederate States, or of persons resident within and under the protection of the Confederate States, or of persons permanently within the territories, and under the protection of any foreign prince, government, or State in amity with the Confederate States, which shall have been captured by the United States, and which shall be re-captured by vessels commissioned as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners, upon payment by them of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court having jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case, agreeably to the provisions established by law. And such salvage shall be distributed among the owners, officers, and crews of the vessels commissioned as aforesaid, and making such captures, according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and in case of no such agreement, then in the same manner and upon the principles hereinbefore provided in case of capture.

SEC. 7. That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion thereof or any articles which shall be found on board the same, such captured vessel, goods or effects, shall be brought into some port of the Confederate States, or of a nation or State in amity with the Confederate States, and shall be proceeded against before a competent tribunal; and after condemnation and forfeiture thereof, shall belong to the owners, officers, and crew of the vessel capturing the same, and be distributed as before provided; and in the case of all captured vessels, goods and effects, which shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, the District Courts of the Confederate States shall have exclusive, original cognizance thereof, as in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and the said courts, or the courts, being courts of the Confederate States, into which such causes shall be removed, and in which they shall be finally decided, shall and may decree restitution, in whole or in part, when the capture shall have been made without just cause. And if made without probable cause, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, for which the owners and commanders of the vessels making such captures, and also the vessels shall be liable.

SEC. 8. That all persons found on board any captured vessels, or on board any recaptured vessel, shall be reported to the Collector of the port in the Confederate States, in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the District, or some court or military officer of the Confederate States, or of any State in or near such port, who shall take charge of their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the Confederate States.

SEC. 9. That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to establish an order of suitable instructions for the better governing and directing the conduct of the vessels so commissioned, their officers and crews, copies of which shall be delivered, by the collector of the customs, to the commanders, when they shall give bond as before provided.

SEC. 10. That a bounty shall be paid by the Confederate States of $20 for each person on board any armed ship or vessel, belonging to the United States, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided as in other cases of prize money—and a bounty of $25 shall be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorized to receive them, in any port of the Confederate States; and the Secretery is hereby authorized to pay or cause to be paid to the owners, officers and crews of such private armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the bounties herein provided.

SEC. 11. That the Commanding Officer of every vessel having a commission, or letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities between the Confederate States and the United States, shall keep a regular journal, containing a true and exact account of his daily proceedings and transactions with such vessel and the crew thereof; the ports and places he shall put into, or cast anchor in; the time of his stay there, and the cause thereof; the prizes he shall take, and the nature and probable value thereof; the times and places, when and where taken, and in what manner he shall dispose of the same; the ships or vessels he shall fall in with; the times and places, when and where he shall meet with them, and his observations and remarks thereon: also, of whatever else shall occur to him, or any of his officers or marines, or be discovered by examination or conference with any marines or passengers of, or in any other ships or vessels, or by any other means, touching the fleets, vessels and forces of the United States; their posts and places of station and destination, strength, numbers, intents & designs: and such commanding officer shall, immediately on his arrival in any port of the Confederate States, from or during the continuance of any voyage or cruise, produce his commission for such vessel, and deliver up such journal so kept as aforesaid, signed with his proper name and handwriting, to the collector or other chief officer of the customs at or nearest to such port; the truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer for the time being, and such collector or other chief officer of the customs shall, immediately on the arrival of such vessel, order the proper officer of the customs to go on board and take an account of the officers and men, the number and nature of the guns, and whatever else shall occur to him on examination, material to be known: and no such vessel shall be permitted to sail out of port again until such journal shall have been delivered up, and a certificate obtained under the hand of such collector or other chief officer of the customs, that she is manned and armed according to her commission; and upon delivery of such certificate, any former certificate of a like nature which shall have been obtained by the commander of such vessel, shall be delivered up.

SEC. 12. That the commanders of vessels having Letters of Marque and Reprisal, as aforesaid, neglecting to keep a journal as aforesaid, or wilfully making fraudulent entries therein, or obliterating the record of any material transactions therein, where the interests of the Confederate States is concerned, or refusing to produce and deliver such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the Letters of Marque and Reprisal of such vessels shall be liable to be revoked; and such commander, respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of $1000, one moiety thereof to the use of the Confederate States, and the other to the informer.

SEC. 13. That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the ac

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

THE NEWS.

MONDAY, MAY 13TH.

It was reported here on Saturday that the port of Charleston was actually and effectively blockaded.—We have since heard that three of Lincoln's vessels were in motion outside the bar maintaining the blockade. We presume this is substantially true.—One of these vessels is the Niagara, the heaviest and most expensive vessel in the Navy. A report that she had grounded proves to have been without foundation.

Old General Scott has taken the oath to support Lincoln's government *three* different times. He is *said* to be going to swear in once a week hereafter. Perhaps so. The old gentleman's memory is evidently failing since he has so soon forgotten his promise never to draw the sword against Virginia, whose Capital he is now so anxious to occupy with Northern mercenaries.

The Banks of New York, in endeavoring to sustain the United States Government in its war of aggression against the South, have so crippled their resources as to leave themselves without power to sustain their own merchants and traders, who are going daily by the board. The New York *Evening Post* threatens a popular outbreak if the Banks continue to invest in Lincoln's securities, instead of employing their capital in transactions in business paper. The *Post* says, that if "the arm of finance now wielded by our banks is withdrawn from that direct and just service," the discounting of business paper, "it will *lose the sympathy of the masses* who must still live by labor and trade." There would seem also to be more difficulty in getting specie in New York for government purposes than had been supposed, and no confidence is to be placed in the exaggerated accounts put forth, as, for instance, the $4,000,000 in specie said to have been sent on from New York to Washington under charge of Major Anderson, turns out to have really been $200,000.

There is a squabble between Governor Curtin and the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He asks for five millions of dollars for war purposes. The Legislature will make no appropriations, unless with rigid restrictions in regard to the disbursements and appointments. The fact is that in the contracts so far made, for clothing, equipments and provisions for the Pennsylvania troops, there has been the most enormous swindling ever dreamed of, and the people begin to think that their politician and political contractors make all the fuss in order that they may have a chance to fatten off public plunder.

We notice that the troops serving at the upper point or cape of New Inlet, have changed the name of said point from *Federal* Point to *Confederate* Point.

A telegraph dated Montgomery, May 9th, says "Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, left this city to-night, fully convinced of the pecuniary and military resources of the Government of the Confederate States.

It is reported that Gen. Butler commanding the two Massachusett Regiments at the Relay House, has captured Winan's steam gun, made to throw three hundred balls a minute. It was on its way to Harper's Ferry, packed up as an "Agricultural Implement." Bad thing!

Troops now pass freely through Baltimore. For the present the voice and sword of Maryland are both paralyzed, but not forever. Thousands of her brave sons will be found serving in the ranks of Virginia.

The number of troops in Washington on Saturday is stated at 25,000 with 36 guns. The steamer Pawnee was anchored off Alexandria with her ports open.

Governor Ellis together with W. W. Avery, L. O'B. Branch, and Cols. Riddick and Hughes, of N. C., arrived last evening in Richmond.

The Northwestern Governors, together with Wade Chandler, and others from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have arrived in Washington, and are furious for the most aggressive war, and Seward and Scott, both assure them that within a very few days their wishes shall be fully complied with. The Virginians have fortified the "Point of Rocks," on the Potomac and other strong positions on the approaches to Harper's Ferry. There have also gone there, some forty heavy Dahlgren guns, in addition to those already there in battery.

The Ellis Guard from Fayetteville passed through this place this morning on their way to Raleigh. They number over 80 men, under the command of our friend Captain Sinclair of the Fayetteville Carolinian, and with Mr. G. W. Wightman as first Lieutenant, and Mr. —— Rose as second. The company is fully equipped for service, and will *do* it.

There is to be a new U. S. Military Department, to be called the Department of the Ohio, and to be composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. This department is to be commanded by General McClelland.

The North and East have had their fuss and fume. The North West is now going through its spasm. Cincinnati is the seat, head quarters and centre of this delectable organization of howling. It is also to be the centre of General McClelland's operations, his *head* quarters and the *hind* quarters of many other hogs.

Lincoln's government says that they have received and accepted the services of three hundred thousand volunteers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15TH.

After a somewhat protracted drougth, we have had such a nice rain. It has come down softly as a blessing and as refreshing. The value of this "season" can hardly be estimated short of millions.

Bluish gray is said to be the color least apt to be hit in battle. Red is that most apt to be hit.

Governor Ellis of this State was serenaded at Richmond on Monday night. The Governor being indisposed, Hon. W. W. Avery responded on his behalf. Judge Person and others followed in eloquent speeches. It was one of the finest demonstrations ever witnessed in Richmond.

There will be no Kentucky brigade for Major Anderson to command, and therefore Major Anderson will command no Kentucky brigade in the service of Lincoln.

It is reported that a change will soon be effected in the Montgomery Cabinet. Mr. Benjamin, now Attorney General, changing places with Mr. Walker now Secretary of War.

We learn that the Rev. Colin Shaw, is acting as Chaplain of the Bladen county volunteers, now on duty here.

We find the following in the correspondence of the Petersburg Express, under date of Raleigh May 9th. We endorse fully, the commendation bestowed upon Maj. Radcliff, without, of course disparaging the claims of other aspirants, if such there be. Mr. Radcliff is a thorough military man, and devotedly attached to his profession. The correspondent says:

> Col. Hill, of the Charlotte Military Institute, having declined the post of Colonel of the regiment to which he was elected by rank and file, that important office is still vacant. I understand that Maj. Radcliff of Wilmington, will be a candidate. He richly deserves the position. The soldiers of North Carolina, or any other State, could not go into battle under a more gallant, brave and experienced officer. Maj. Radcliff is a thorough tactician, and is well qualified to win and retain the confidence and regard of men under his charge—an important characteristic to success.

Mr. James Hudson, a private in the Hornet's Nest Rifles, died in the camp of his company at Raleigh, on Saturday last, of pneumonia. His remains were taken home to Charlotte for interment.

A Montgomery despatch says that the Confederate States have just received ten thousand stand of splendid arms from Belgium.

Old General Twiggs is peremptory in his expressions.—He has addressed a letter to President Buchanan in which he says:

> "Your usurped right to dismiss me from the army might be acquiesced in; but you had no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and *I shall treat it as such*, not through the papers, but in *person*. I shall, most assuredly, pay a visit to Lancaster for the sole purpose of a *personal interview* with you. So, sir, prepare yourself. I am well assured that public opinion will sanction *any course* I may take with you."

It is said that Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, being applied to by parties in the Eastern States, has peremptorily refused to permit the passage of bodies of free blacks through Pennsylvania, on their way against the South.

The steamer North Star, at New York from Aswinwall, brings dates to the 4th inst. from Panama. Gen. Guicoria had gained a great victory over the Government forces at Trupa. The fight continued two days, and the Government lost 400 killed and many wounded. Among the killed was Gen. Carrol. Gen. Argena escaped.

"How Long?"

Perhaps, next to the enquiry for "anything new" the most frequent interrogation propounded to Editors or others supposed to be informed in regard to the course of events is "How long is this thing going to last?" Sometimes, but less frequently, we might say, unfrequently, the further enquiry is added—"What is it all going to result in, or how is it going to end?

Both these questions are of such a nature that the future alone can afford them a definite solution. About the "how long," we may rest assured that while the character of the age—the necessities of civilization and the demands of commerce absolutely preclude the idea of a war protracted as wars were during the last century, there is little or no hope or reason for hope, that this war cloud can pass away without bursting in storm and bloodshed. Without a miracle such as we have no right to expect, there must and there *will* be collisions between the Confederate and the United States. Without an attempt, at least, to take or re-take the forts, etc., formerly held by the United States at the South, the administration and the whole North would be covered with shame and ridicule. There is no use in disguising this matter, at least in disguising our opinion in regard to it, and that is, that humanly speaking, it will last long enough for us all to have the fullest opportunity to take a hand in it.

It is true that the wild furor of excitement that swept over the North after the news of the capture of Fort Sumter had been received there, and had been responded to by the action of Lincoln in calling for seventy-five thousand troops, has measurably passed away, and it is also true that some few true men and presses at the North are beginning to assert their right to speak out against the unconstitutionality of Lincoln's course, and to denounce the diabolism, the fiendishness, the bestiality of the appeals for vengeance and extermination made by the Journals of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and that the sober second thought of the people of even these selfish cities begins to realize the imprudence, the folly of their mad denunciations; still, making all due allowance for this inevitable reaction, there is, at the bottom of all, a bitter and bitterly concentrated animosity to the South and to the Southern movement, since such movement comes in direct and violent collision with Northern interests, Northern prejudices and Northern pride. Especially has New York and her merchants made golden shrines for the Diana of Union—especially has that city waxed fat and insolent by means of the trade she has enjoyed, a trade based upon Southern exports; and especially does she hate to part with her lucrative business. At the first burst, and for some time afterwards, the policy of communities like New York will be to rule or ruin. Afterwards she will realize the value of the homely maxim that a half loaf is better than no bread, and will take what of Southern trade she can *get*, when she shall have found that her attempt to *command* any, must result in shameful failure.

It *may* be, that this affair may be brought to an end sooner than we think it will; but, beginning with a fact which we may assume as incontrovertible, that the South will not recede one inch from the full assertion and maintainance of her fullest rights and independence, and that the Northern Government and the Northern people are compelled by their own braggartism and their own committals and avowed policy, to make the attempt at subjugation, so far at least as the recapture of the forts and the enforcement of their revenue laws is concerned, we can hardly see any tangible reason to expect any very early or abrupt conclusion of the struggle. We may assume, without any great risk, that not many nor extensive military operations will be attempted by the Lincoln government on the Mississippi States until the 1st of November. If the Northern levies *did* try that game they would die like rotten sheep. They will soon be scared of the swamps and rice fields of the Carolinas.

The very threatening aspect of affairs in Europe, where everything seems tending to war in its most extended form and most terrible aspect, also adds to the probability of our complication on this side of the Atlantic being prolonged to a period of time more distant than would have been the case, had not this position of European affairs existed. It may be only a rumour, but our readers are aware that there *is* a rumour with many appearances of confirmation, that the fact has recently leaked out, of a secret continental understanding in the form of a treaty or convention, between France, Austria and Russia, to make a partition of certain European territories for their mutual aggrandisement, and for the further purpose of lowering the pretensions of England, and of excluding her hereafter from any power of intermeddling in continental affairs. Thus, Russia is to have Constantinople and other adjacent portions of the Turkish Territory, with a port on the Adriatic; Austria to have the Danubian provinces in exchange for Venetia, which is to be ceded to Victor Emanuel, and France to have Syria and Egypt; thus in fact, with the assistance of her ally Victor Emmanuel, making the Mediterranean a French take, cutting off England from the overland route through Egypt, and destroying her preponderating naval and commercial influence. England would start with few allies on the continent, indeed she could only calculate upon Prussia and the North German States, Bavaria going with Austria. As for Holland and Belgium, they are in the position of schooners under the guns of a seventy-four. They must, perforce, keep quiet.

These circumstances, that is to say, the actual or probable outbreak of general hostilities, might divert the attention of the maritime powers from affairs occuring on our coast, or make such demands upon their fleets for service elsewhere as to leave them none to be employed in effectively breaking up Lincoln's illegal blockade of our ports.

As for how this matter will end, we can only say, that we can see but one way. Eventually it must end in the final seperation of the two sections of what was once the United States. To say that this result will be brought about without suffering and privation would be to imitate the inflated brutality of Bennett, Greely & Co. Trusting in her cause—in the patriotism of her citizens, and in the blessings of Providence—the South cannot fail to protect herself, secure her rights, repel invaders, and when peace does come, enter upon a career of prosperity, to which her former history affords no parallel.

Election Returns.—New Hanover County.

There was no opposition to Messrs. Ashe and Cowan. The absence of a large number of our citizens on duty elsewhere will account for the small vote in town.—Everything taken into consideration, however, the vote here was a fair one. The returns from the country precincts show a full turn out, so far as heard from:

	Ashe.	Cowan.
Wilmington,	512	532
Long Creek,	146	147
Upper Black River,	98	98
South Washington,	155	155
Moore's Creek,	94	94
Caintuck,	47	47
Piney Woods,	88	88
Rocky Point,	110	110
Holly Shelter,	63	63
Middle Sound,	34	36
Sandy Run,	85	87
Masonboro',	38	38
Federal Point,	11	11
Rifle Rangers, Capt. E. D. Hall, Fort Caswell,	57	57
Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. W. L. DeRosset, Federal Point,	21	28
Cape Fear Light Artillery, Capt. J. J. Hedrick, Fort Caswell,	37	39

☞ Two noble Companies of Volunteers came down to-day from Bladen county, and reported themselves to General Holmes for duty:—The Bladen Guards and the Bladen Light Infantry, numbering respectively, one hundred and seven, and ninety-nine men, the one under the command of Captain George Tait, and the other under the command of Captain —— Tait. These Companies are composed of the very flower of the young men of Bladen county, and have the most implicit faith and confidence in their commanders.

Another Company is being formed, so that in a short time old Bladen will have full three hundred able-bodied men in the field.

The county has appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the equipment of her volunteers and for the support of their families in their absence. Old Bladen has come up nobly; no county more nobly, hardly excepting her gallant sister Columbus, the "Volunteer county" of the State.—*Daily Journal, 14th inst.*

☞ W. R. Ward, Esq., Chairman of the Safety Committee for Rockfish District, Duplin county, requests us to acknowledge on his behalf the receipt of $5 from Mr. Joseph Alderman, and $5 from Mr. Randall Powell, contributed for the purpose of equipping and maintaining the volunteers from Rockfish precinct, until they are mustered into the service of the State.

☞ Washington is a doomed city, no matter which party succeeds in the impending conflict. It will never again be a national capital. It will never again be the capital of either a Northern or a Southern Confederacy. For the first it would be too far south. For the second it would be too far north. It would be too much exposed in either case to be permanently occupied as a seat of Legislation, or as a place of deposit for public records.

Without trade, without even a good climate—not situated in a fertile country, when it ceases to be the seat of the Federal Government, it must cease to be at all. The capital which never *has* been finished, never *will* be. Its gilded and frescoed halls are already occupied by Goths and Vandals, if indeed it be not a libel upon those noble Scandinavian races to compare them with the hordes that rally at the call of Abraham Lincoln and Wm. H. Seward.

THE ADMINISTRATION at Washington having command of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and also of the Junction of that Branch with the main stem at the Relay House, will make their approach from Washington by that route. A Virginia Battery commands the Railroad at the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below Harper's Ferry, while the Bridge over the Potomac is commanded by another battery.

☞ Old Francis P. Blair, who made his money out of the Democratic party under Jackson and Van Buren, is the leading demon urging on all sorts of schemes for subjugation and extermination against the South.—He moves his son, Montgomery P. Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster General, just like a puppet, and he infuses the leaven of hatred into the minds and hearts of all the rest. It is true it requires little leaven to set their innate depravity working.

THE HEROIC EXPLOIT AT ST. LOUIS.—Captain Lyon of Lincoln's army, with one thousand armed and equipped volunteers and a battery of artillery, has captured eight hundred Missouri Militia men, who were probably without any arms, and certainly without cannon. This is about the first victory of the Lincolnites, if we except that achieved by Commodore Prendergast over an unarmed fishing boat with one white man and some negroes on board.

☞ The Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the issue by the State of five hundred thousand dollars in notes from 5 cents up to $1; say in 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1 dollar. This is to be the first issue. The treasury is then authorized to borrow a similar sum of five hundred thousand dollars from the banks, then to issue treasury notes in sums of three dollars and upwards, and so on, by way of loans and scrip to be negotiated or issued from time until the full sum of five millions of dollars shall have been expended, should the troubles last so long as to require such expenditure. We are not so sure about the details. We *are* sure about the first provision relating to the issue of $500,000 in small notes for change. We will, of course, publish the bill as soon as we can get a copy.

THE BLOCKADE.—We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a Charleston letter dated May 13th, received by a business house in this place:

"You have been apprised ere this, of the blockade of our port. We suppose you are in the same fix by this.

* * * * * *

"All foreign vessels in port are allowed 15 days to complete their cargoes, and depart. The blockade vessel sent off yesterday and Saturday, some 5 or 6 square rigged foreign vessels that arrived at the bar."

WE understand that the Bill creating a Military Advisory Board, as finally passed, fixed the number of such Board at three. As the name implies, this Board is to be advisory to the Governor on the subject of military movements and appointments. It is said that the following gentlemen will constitute the Advisory Board: Hon. Warren Winslow, Maj. Bradford, late of the Fayetteville Arsenal, and Haywood W. Guion Esq., of Lincolnton.

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned this morning at six o'clock, to meet again on the 26th of next month, if not sooner called together by the Governor, we presume.

WE LEARN from the Raleigh *State Journal*, that private Wilson shot his Captain (Erwin, of the Randelsburg Rifles,) on Thursday last. Cause not stated. The ball (a small pistol ball) passed clear through Capt. E.'s thigh, between the artery and the bone. The wound is not regarded as dangerous. The offender is in the hands of the proper authorities. Wilson was to be tried by Court Martial on Saturday last.

THE Elizabeth City "Pioneer" has been temporarily suspended on account of the absence of both Editors and all its printers, in the military service of the State.

MOVEMENTS IN ONSLOW.—We understand that there was a meeting of the volunteers and militia of the Stump Sound district, Onslow county, at the Golden Place on Saturday last, when there was large accessions to the ranks of the "Onslow Grays," and further, we learn that Captain Redd has been authorized to tender their services to the Governor and has gone to Raleigh for that purpose. The Company will probably number something like 90 men. The ladies were present upon the occasion referred to, and an address was delivered by F. D. Koonce, Esq. The occasion was a patriotic and inspiring one.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.—We learn that the first information in reference to this County was incorrect. We have just heard from a reliable source that Mr. Meares has been elected delegate by a majority of 117.—When we said yesterday that the supposed election of Mr. Russell was a snap judgment, we distinctly stated that we meant no reflection upon Mr. R., but that the result amounted to a snap judgment, or at least was the result of a mistake, as if Mr. Meares' candidacy had been known, the voters would certainly have re-affirmed their action of the 28th February.

WELL DONE ROWAN.—In addition to the Rowan Rifle Guards, we learn from Col. Moore, that Rowan has also made up the following companies: The Rowan Artillery, the Salisbury Grays, and the Scotch Irish Grays; besides, we are informed that Rowan will contribute some two hundred men to the regiment which C. F. Fisher, Esq., is now engaged in making up, and which will, do doubt, form the first regiment of North Carolina State troops. Rowan has appropriated $50,000.

For the Journal.

DEAR SIRS: I send you the vote of Duplin as far as received up to the closing of the mail, which please publish.

	W. J. Houston.	J. T. Rhodes.
Kenansville	210	211
Hallsville	44	44
Snatchett	109	107
Cypress Creek	93	94
Island Creek	00	00
Rockfish	85	85
Magnolia	164	165
Warsaw	119	120
Faison's Depot	00	00
Wolfscrape	115	116
Branch's Store	26	26
Deal's	36	35
Albertson's	79	70
Smith's	30	33
Sarecta	26	26
Duplin Rifles, Raleigh,	66	66
Franklin Grays, Home,	34	33
Total	1239	1232

The two remaining precincts will increase the vote to 1400 or 1425.

Yours truly, &c., J. D. S.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Adams' Express for the following report of the proceedings of the Congress at Montgomery on last Saturday, the 11th instant:

Extra Session of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.

TWELFTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 11, 1861.

Congress met to day at noon, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, the Secretary read the journals of the previous day, which were approved.

On reading the journals it was announced that President Cobb had, in compliance with the resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. Barnwell, appointed Mr. Hunter, of Va., on the Finance Committee; Mr. Brockenborough, of Va., on the Judiciary, and Mr. Staples, of Va., on the Military Committee.

Messrs. McRae, Shorter and Conrad presented memorials in relation to claims, which were appropriately referred to the Committee on Claims and Finance.

Mr. Gregg, of Texas, presented a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Texas Legislature, which he desired to have read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution is as follows:

A joint resolution in relation to the establishment of an Admiralty Court for the State of Texas at Galveston, and such other places on the coasts as commerce requires.

SEC. 1. *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas*, That the government of the Confederate States of America be and is hereby respectfully requested to establish an Admiralty Court for the State of Texas at the city of Galveston, and such other places on the coast in this State as commerce requires.

SEC. 2. The delegates of the State of Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States are hereby requested to use all proper efforts to accomplish the measures indicated in the foregoing resolution, and that the Governor cause a duly certified copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to these delegates, and this joint resolution shall be in force from its passage.

Approved Feb. 6, 1861.

The President, after the call on the committees for reports, without response, stated that the only business on the public calendar was the bill to establish a Patent Office. As the bill had not been printed, and no other business offering, Congress went into secret session.

Secrecy has been removed from the following act:

AN ACT

To make further provision for the public defence.

WHEREAS, War exists between the United States and the Confederate States: and whereas the public welfare may require the reception of volunteer forces into the service of the Confederate States without the formality and delay of a call upon the respective States:

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be authorized to receive into service such companies, battallions, or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may tender themselves, and he may require without the delay of a formal call upon the respective States, to serve for such time as he may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Such volunteer forces as may be accepted under this act, except as herein differently provided, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide for the public defence," and be entitled to all the allowances provided therein; and when mustered into service may be attached to such Divisions, Brigades or Regiments as the President may direct, or ordered upon such independent or detached service as the President may deem expedient. *Provided, however*, That battallions and regiments may be enlisted from States not of this Confederacy, and the President may appoint all or any of the field officers thereof.

SEC. 3. The President shall be authorized to commission all officers entitled to commissions of such volunteer forces as may be received under the provisions of this act. And upon the request of the officer commanding such volunteer regiment, battallion or company, the President may attach a supernumerary officer to each company, detailed from the regular army for that purpose, and for such time as the President may direct.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A meeting of the citizens of Smith's District, Duplin County, was held at the Muster ground on Saturday 11th May, 1861, Zacheus Smith, Jr., was called to the Chair, and John Howard and John Maxwell appointed Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed S. M. Grady, Jacob Smith, John Howard and Durant Williams a Committee to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, through their Chairman, S. M. Grady, reported the following, viz:

WHEREAS, We never understood until lately that the Government of the United States belongs to the North, and the South belongs to the Government, and Whereas, *Abraham Lincoln*, and his gang of Northern Abolition Robbers and Cut throats have trampled the Constitution of the United States *under foot*, for the purpose of establishing upon the ruins thereof a Military Despotism: while Jefferson Davis and his Constitution-loving, law-abiding South have resolved to transmit that sacred instrument—the Constitution—to posterity as it came from the hands of George Washington and his compatriots: therefore, we, the citizens of *Smith's district do this day* absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the *usurper* Abraham Lincoln and his *higher law* Government, and attach ourselves to the *Southern Confederacy*. Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we raise a Volunteer Company for *Home protection*, which, said Company is to be called the "*Burn Coat Guards*."

2nd. Resolved, That said Company drill at least once a week during its organization, which is to continue during the war, and in case our State is invaded by Abraham Lincoln's Northern abolition robbers and cut throats, to tender its services to Gov. Ellis to assist in repelling the same.

3rd. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it shall be to patrol this district, at least once a week, and deliver over to the Sheriff of the county all persons suspected of entertaining abolition sentiments. Which said Resolutions were *unanimously* adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following persons as the Committee of Vigilance, viz: Jacob Smith, John Howard, S. M. Grady and Lewis Mercer.

Forty persons then came forward and enrolled their names as Volunteers, and elected Zacheus Smith, Jr., as their Captain, and John R. Miller, 1st. Lieut.; John Howard, 2nd Lieut.; John Mercer, 3rd Lieut.; John Maxwell, O. S., and George H. Sanderson, Ensign.

ZACHEUS SMITH, JR., *Ch'm.*

JOHN HOWARD, JOHN MAXWELL. } *Secretaries.*

VIRGINIA ADMITTED.—The following dispatch from the Hon. C. G. Memminger to W. F. Colcock, Collector of this port, is important to our mercantile community. It was in reply to an inquiry from the Collector whether duties should be charged upon importations from Virginia:

Charleston Courier.

MONTGOMERY, May 12, 1861.

Virginia is now one of the Confederate States. Of course no duties are to be collected on imports from thence. Suspend collection of duties from North Carolina and Tennessee.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ ALL PERSONS indebted to the JOURNAL in any manner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether large or small amounts. FULTON & PRICE.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A very hurried visit and short stay in the lower part of Richmond county, at the point to which the Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad has just now reached, enables me to give some information which may be interesting and encouraging, I hope, in these "piping times."

I soon found on my arrival at Laurinburg that the male members of the community and vicinity had collected at Springfield, a few miles distant, to take action towards enrolling a company of volunteers, who are, as soon as practicable, to enlist in the service of the State. The meeting at Springfield was very large, and the enthusiasm exhibited upon their return by those persons, *old* as well as young, who had gone up from Laurinburg, evinced that they had had a "rousing time," and that their efforts, if efforts were required, were crowned with signal success. This *you'll* know when I tell you that the indefatigable and self-sacrificing Trollinger and *Worthy* John Cameron and others of *valor* were among them, not forgetting to mention the young ladies, who cheered, by smiles and boquets, they took their places in the line; and "last though not least" in the programme marked out for the proceedings, that the Jonnsonian Band, of this city, assisted the Marshals greatly in their parts, and by the tune of "Dixie" and the Quickstep, "fired the hearts" ardent youth and patriotic men to come out and *declare* themselves *true* men.

A company of seventy men, as reliable, nothing is hazarded in saying it, from Captain down to most diminutive private, as any who have yet passed through this place; were in ranks a very short time and seemed to adopt as they *felt*, the sentiment for their motto: *Tempus nunc belli*. The number will undoubtedly be increased by the addition of 12 or 15 more in the course of the next day or two; it would have been so on the grownd, but, very wisely it was considered that all the vigorous or active young men should not be taken from the good old folks, of whom many still survive in that section, and from the tending of the crops which are fast reaching the point when they require special attention, and for other reasons admissable by all. Col. Chas. Malloy was unanimously elected Capt.; 1st 2d and 3rd Lieutenants were also elected. I will not trespass further upon you as it is very probable that some day, upon the arrival of Abraham's "slow coach," you will receive an official account of the proceedings at Springfield, (McNair's Store,) prepared by one more practiced than I am in writing for the press—suffice it to say that, I wish you had been there, you would have been "enthused."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Journal.

LITTLE RIVER, S. C., May 13th, 1861.

Editors of the Journal:

There was five Steamers seen opposite our bar last Thursday, and a boat supposed to be theirs, was seen going from Fort Randall. Yours,

For the Journal.

FALKLAND, PITT COUNTY, N. C., May 13th, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

I drop you this note to inform you that we have all, both old and young, caught the spirit of the noble "Pitt" who declared in the British Parliment the impossibility of conquering America, and are determined to act up, yes, fully up to the declaration of Patrick Henry who said, "Give me Liberty or give me death." Our young men are in the best of spirits and drilling daily, and our Volunteers are continually increasing in numbers; our Militia are still preparing to turn out more Volunteers.

The Day of Grace is Passed.

The New York *Herald*, alluding to the expiration on the 5th inst., of the time appointed by Lincoln for "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes," remarks:

The defensive policy of the government ceases after that day; so that within the next few days we may expect to hear that General Scott has adopted the offensive system, and has set in motion some twenty or thirty thousand men for the occupation of Richmond or Baltimore. This is the meaning of those twenty days' notice.

Old Abe, in that same memorable proclamation, said:

"I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union"

The "day of grace" expired yesterday, and unless the proclamation was intended by facetious Old ABE as a joke, (and he is famous for jokes, vide his story about the Irishman that did'nt want to be haggled,) he will have to take some steps to make good his threats, or he will be laughed to scorn by his own friends. We therefore need not be surprised to hear of some hostile movement against the South very shortly. The old rail-splitter has played out his brag and bluster game. He is at the end of his rope, and must either fight or run. If he adopts the first, he will get most terribly "baggled."—*Savannah News, 6th inst.*

RALEIGH PERCUSSION CAP FACTORY.—Owing to the skill of Professor Emmons in making the composition, and, the mechanical dexterity of Mr. Charles Kuester in using it for the requisite purpose, we shall have as much of that article so essential in war, percussion caps, as we may need. We have seen a specimen of the caps, and they fully answer the end in view. Prof. Emmons has also suggested the mode of manufacturing any quantity of the right sort of powder. This is a beginning of enterprises by Southern people to supply themselves with those things for which they have been so long dependent on their Northern enemies. We shall expect to see tanneries, manufactories of leather, of cloth, of hats, and every requisite for the comforts and necessities of life springing up all over the South.—*Ral. Register.*

SYMPATHY IN CUBA FOR THE SOUTH.—Captain Allen, of West Baton Rouge, who has just returned from Cuba, writes to the Baton Rouge *Advocate* that the people of Cuba deeply sympathize with the South. Also the British officers now in Havana. The Captain of Her Majesty's ship *Hydra* said to Captain Allen:

"Sir, what do we care about the bloody nigger? We have got nothing to do with him, our government wants cotton, and cotton we must have. Go ahead and fight your battles on land—England will take care of the seas, and, if necessary, would bridge the Atlantic with her ships, in order to carry your cotton to Manchester."

The British Consul, Mr. Crawford, received our Commissioners very cordially, and gave them every hope of a warm reception at the Court of St. James. The Captain-General not only received them, but dined them in a very handsome style.

The following extract from the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, will show how valuable is the trade of the South to the manufacturers of New Jersey:

If Newark was ever really tinctured with the doughface leaven, or ever truckled for Southern patronage, it ought not to be considered surprising when one looks into the figures of the late census returns. These show how intimate our connection with the South has been and how largely the industry of this great manufacturing City has been dependent on it for support. Our population is 72,000, and the annual value of our manufactures is $23,264,313. The leather manufacture, in its various branches, amounts to more than $6,500,000 and of clothing to $3,500,000. About $16,000,000 of the whole amount is manufactured for the South. Now, with these figures before you, imagine how this crisis falls upon us. Many of our concerns are employing only a quarter of ther usual hands, while some have stopped entirely. We have probably never experienced a similar stagnation of business. It has lasted so long too—nearly all Winter—and now we are absolutely shut off from all export to our Southern customers, even if they paid us beforehand.

CAPTIONS

Of Acts passed at the Extra Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina convened in Raleigh, May 1, 1861.

1. A joint resolution for special messengers of the Executive department.
2. An act to repeal the 5th section of the 76th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Oaths."
3. Joint resolution concerning the equipment and provisioning of volunteers.
4. An act to authorize and require the Governor of North-Carolina to call a Convention of the people.
5. An act to repeal restrictions upon fishing.
6. Joint resolution concerning the equipment and provisioning of volunteers.
7. An act to raise ten thousand State troops.
8. An act to provide for the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war
9. Resolutions on Federal relations.
10. An act to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh and other cities and towns.
11. Resolution to pay Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington and the Conference at Montgomery, Ala.
12. Resolution of thanks to his Excellency, the Governor of the State.
13. Resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission.
14. Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay to Edward Yarborough ten dollars.
15. An act to alter the name of the "Northampton Guards."
16. An act to repeal an act appropriating two thousand five hundred dollars for lighting and heating the capitol.
17. An act for patrol.
18. An act authorizing the volunteers to vote for delegates to a State Convention, for their respective counties, being supplemental to the act authorizing the Governor to call a Convention of the people.

We have learned, says the Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 8th, from the most reliable authority, that parties are now in Montgomery from Europe, which have proposed to loan our Government fifty to one hundred millions of dollars. This is a voluntary proposition, made by parties sent here for the purpose, by European capitalists, who desire to invest their money in our Confederate Bonds.

A FORMIDABLE CORPS.—The Texas Rangers will be one of the most effective branches of the service in the coming struggle. The movements of Major Ben McCulloch have been already alluded to, and we now learn that the Hon. Thomas Lubbock, a distinguished citizen of Houston, Texas, is raising a company of Rangers, who propose to defray their own expenses to Virginia, and expect to arrive in Richmond by the 1st of June. Their arms will be double-barrelled shot-guns and Navy six-shooters.

AN ACT

To raise ten thousand Troops, as it passed the Legislature.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.* That the Governor shall, immediately after the passage of this act, proceed to raise, by voluntary enlistment, a division or corps of ten thousand men, to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged.—The troops of this corps shall be known as the "State Troops" of North Carolina.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this Division shall consist of a corps of Artillery and Engineers, one regiment of Cavalry, and eight regiments of Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen, to be recruited under the general direction of the Governor, and in conformity with such rules as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the corps of Artillery and Engineers shall consist of not exceeding eight companies or batteries of Light and heavy Artillery, with one Colonel, Chief of Artillery and Engineers, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, (one Quartermaster, and one Commissary with the rank of first lieutenant, and one Adjutant, all to be appointed by the Colonel, the last from the first Lieutenants of the corps:) one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, ten Captains, sixteen First Lieutenants, and sixteen Second Lieutenants. Each company shall consist of one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, three Sergeants, four corporals, two Buglers and two Artificers, (and in addition for each light company one Farrier and one Blacksmith,) and ninety privates. Each company to have one Captain and four Lieutenants, to be assigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer. The chief of the corps shall detail such commissioned officers as may be necessary to perform the duties of the Engineer and ordnance departments. Officers so detailed are subject at any time to be relieved from such duties by the chief. All officers of this corps shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as to command, which govern the officers of infantry and cavalry: *Provided*, That officers specially detailed on engineer and ordnance duty shall not assume or be ordered on any other duty while so detailed, except by order of the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Regiment of Cavalry shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, two Majors, (one Commissary and one Quartermaster with the rank of first Lieutenant, and one Adjutant, with the rank and command of first Lieutenant, all to be appointed by the Colonel, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, and ten Companies. Each Company to consist of one Captain, one First Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, and from sixty-four to ninety Privates.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this Corps or Division shall have the following officers in addition to those already provided for, viz: One Major General, three Brigadier Generals, one Quartermaster and Paymaster General, one Adjutant and Inspector General, and one Commissary General, all with the ranks of Colonel, and one Surgeon General with the assimilated rank of Colonel; six Ass't Adjutants and Inspectors General to rank as follows: one Lieut. Colonel, one Major and four Captains; eight Assistant Quartermasters and Paymasters General to rank as follows: one Lieut. Colonel, two Majors and five Captains; six Assistant Commissaries General of Subsistence to rank as follows: one Lieut. Colonel, one Major and four Captains; ten Surgeons with the assimilated rank of Major, and not exceeding ten Assistant Surgeons with the assimilated rank of Captain, and ten with the assimilated rank of first Lieutenant; and to each regiment one chaplain, with the pay of major, and one assistant chaplain with the pay of captain.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the military board, appoint the commissioned officers provided for in this act (except the Aids-de-Camp.) The Company Officers shall be appointed and ordered to recruit their respective Companies, and as soon as they can complete the same to sixty-four privates, with the required non-commissioned officers, and report the fact to the Adjutant and Inspector General, their commissions shall be issued

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, May 12th, 1861.

The Steamship Great Eastern at New York, from Europe, brings the following news:—

The Southern States Commissioners have reached England.

Mr. Gregory's motion in the House of Commons relative to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, had been postponed for two weeks. In the House of Lords, Lord Woodhouse stated in reply to a question, that Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict unhappily commenced in America, either diplomatically or otherwise.

The English papers continue to discuss American affairs, the entire London press, with the exception of the Times, sympathising with the Northern States, and anticipating an early triumph for the Federal Government. The Times fears determined conflicts, if the North determines to enforce obedience.

Affairs at Warsaw remain unchanged. The Empire of Morocco has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

American vessels homeward bound are being insured at 4 guineas, covering war risk.

LIVERPOOL, May 1st, 1861.

Sales of Cotton for the past three days reach 30,000 bales, 11,000 of which were taken by speculators and exporters. Messrs. Hewitt's circular reports an advance of ⅛d. since Friday—the market closing quiet but steady. Middling Orleans 7¾d.

Manchester advices are favorable.

Breadstuffs and Flour have declined 6d. Wheat closed steady. Corn dull.

Provisions closed steady.

Consols closed at 91 3-4 a 91 7-8.

Illinois shares closed at 34 per cent. discount. Erie 21½.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 13, 1861.

Messrs. Galmatine & Son of the New York Chamber of Commerce, were in consultation with Secretary Chase on Friday last, about a new loan.

Yesterday the Secretary invited offers for $9,000,000, undisposed of under the act of February last, which does not restrict offers to par.

The U. S. Steamship Pawnee is now off this city, close to the wharves, with her port-holes open and guns run out.

WHEELING, Va., May 12, 1861.

The Convention to form a separate State West of the Alleghanies meets here to-morrow, 13th. It is expected that thirty counties will be represented.

Two companies of U. S. troops have been mustered into service at Wheeling by Major Oakes, late of Texas. The U. S. government encourages the Union movement in this section of Virginia. Two thousand Maynard rifles have been sent here for this purpose.

Hon. John S. Carlisle, the leading spirit of the Union movement, is now here, closeted with prominent men, perfecting a schedule of operations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12th 1861.

Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia surrendered unconditionally on yesterday, on demand of Capt. Lyon, commander of the U. S. forces in this city.

Capt. Lyon marched to Camp Jackson with one thousand volunteers, surrounded it and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminences.

Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of U. S. volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the latter and a few pistol shots fired by parties in the surrounding crowd which was composed of a large number of citizens including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blamlowsky, and as he fell he gave word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of some twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

Large bodies of men are thronging the streets. The Democrat and Anzeiger, Republican newspaper offices threatened by mob.

All gunshops in the city are guarded by large bodies of armed police.

About two hundred policemen have been detailed to guard the Democrat and Anzeiger offices.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13th, 1861.

Received Wilmington, N. C., May 13—10:45 P. M.

The telegraphic reports of an insurrection in Kentucky are contradicted.

The Secretary of the Navy at Washington, in reply to a Philadelphia house, asking the effect of the blockade as to neutrals and on cotton on board the ship *James Yeo*, at Mobile, says that fifteen days are allowed neutrals from the time of the actual blockade.

ALEXANDRIA, May 14th, 1861.

Received Wilmington, May 14—11:50 A. M.

John P. Kennedy, U. S. Senator from Maryland, has issued a long appeal against secession.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12th, 1861.

Another tragedy occurred here last night. While the Home Guards were marching through the street they were followed by a crowd who hissed and hooted them. A boy discharged a pistol in their rear, when the company fired upon the crowd. The whole column was thrown into confusion, breaking ranks and fired down their own line as well as among the crowd on the sidewalks.

Four soldiers and four citizens were killed and many wounded. Great excitement prevailed.

Gen. Harney issued a proclamation expressing his regret at the state of things. He says the military under his command will only be used in the last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law. Regulars only will be used to aid the local authorities, if necessary.

The surrender of Camp Jackson caused great excitement in the Legislature.

The military Bill has passed both houses of the Legislature.

The State treasuary has been removed; also powder purchased by the State.

Citizens are enrolling themselves in home guards in obedience to a special call of the Governor.

Gen. Frost's Brigade were released on parole, the men taking an oath not to serve against the general government.

Troops are stationed at the Pacific railroad depot to prevent the transportation of State troops.

Gov. Jackson has caused a span of the Osage bridge to be destroyed.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 13th.

Federal and Virginia troops are rapidly concentrating in this neighborhood. A fight is anticipated.

WHEELING, VA., May 13th.

This City has been wild with entusiasm all day. The U. S. flag is flying from nearly all the principal buildings. The Convention met at eleven o'clock. After appointing a committee on credentials the Convention adjourned till three o'clock.

On re-assembling the Committee reported favorable on the admission of delegates from twenty-five counties. Permanent officers were appointed; after which committees were appointed on State and Federal relations.

A discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson, and John S. Carlile. The former thought a division of the State premature. The latter said that they must have immediate and prompt action. We want, said he, no paper resolutions. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The U. S. flag was hoisted over the Custom House this afternoon.

Thousands of people gathered about the building.—National airs were sung and speeches made by Carlisle and others.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14, 1861.

Received Wilmington, May 14th—10:30, P. M.

A special messenger has arrived here, who informs the Governor's Council of State of the advance of a large body of troops, horses and mules, out of Fort Monroe across —— Creek, and that they had advanced a considerable distance on Virginia land.

The Secretary of the Navy at Washington says that Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans will be blockaded in a few days. The Niagara has been ordered to New Orleans. The Pawnee is still off Alexandria.

The Washington authorities seem to depend on the blockade being sufficient to subdue the South, together with the recapture of the forts.

The indications towards Harper's Ferry is thought to be a point where the Confederate forces are too strongly posted.

An editorial of the London *Times*, of May 1st, leans towards us. The *Times* says that Lincoln may well hesitate to begin the war, and repeat British enterprise at New Orleans.

The Great Eastern made the trip in nine days and a half. She encountered heavy gales, rolled tremendously,—no pitching.

The movement toward a separation of the Western District of Virginia at Wheeling is progressing. They propose to call the new State "New Virginia." Twenty-five counties are said to be represented in the Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15th, 1861.

The city is quiet.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, May 14th, 1861.

The steamer Europa has arrived here from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst.

In the British House of Commons Lord John Rassel stated that a naval force had been sent to America to protect British vessels.

Insurance on British vessels arriving from, or bound to Southern States have advanced.

The Government thought the Southern Confederacy must be recognized as belligerents.

Insurances are being effected in London on California gold in transit from Panama to London.

Still Later.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 14th, 1861.

The Steamer Parana, from Galway, on the 7th inst., has arrived. Lord John Russell in the House on Monday, stated that the blockade of the Southern ports would be recognized when made effective.

LIVERPOOL, 7th May, 1861.

Cotton closed firm, at an advance. Breadstuffs unsettled. Consols closed at 91 3-4 a 91 7-8.

Correspondence of the Journal.

BRENHAM, Washington Co., Texas, April 25, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Feeling it to be my duty, in these "furrin parts," to give a slight statement of affairs in Texas, to my old friends and acquaintances, I drop you "these few lines." Texas is all alive, every body talks of war, making up companies of old, gray-headed men, young men, and even boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age. Cavalry, Artillery, and the old style Texas Rangers, whom the Indians run from. The Mexicans say they had rather meet the devil, and the veteran, Old Zach, said they were anything else except gentlemen and cowards. This county will send from ten to twelve hundred men besides the Home Guard, which, if required, will respond at a moment's notice. Every town and village has made up its company. At every country store they are calling men into ranks. Three companies have passed through our town within two days, for Indianola, and more expected. The United States forces entrenched themselves after taking possession, but they made a slight mistake, for as soon as they found the Rangers had started, they slipped off with two vessels to save their bacon. Texas feels herself independent of the Federal Government. She has four times as much corn in the ground as she ever had any year before, and plenty of cotton, wheat, cane and barley, and the fun of it is, we are having a good season, and plenty of rain. It promises to be the best season the State has had for six years. We have been indebted to Northern States for corn and flour for some years back, owing to the overpowering emigration; but this year every farmer is trying to raise plenty of corn and wheat, for which we have land as good as any in the world. We had a taste of green peas on the 15th of last month (March 15th.) Now we have plenty of radishes, turnips, beets, onions, beans, and lettuce, but the latter is an old thing; the latter part of this week we will have roasting ears of corn, cucumbers and squashes. So you can see how Texas is off in that respect. By the by, I must tell you of the prettiest sight I have ever seen yet, it is to go on our prairies just at Sunrise, when, as you look as far as the eye can reach, while we have a gentle breeze wafting the flowers, of which the different kinds are without number, it looks like a boquet made in heaven, for all the gentler sex to have one in copartnership. There is in the woods, this time of year, plenty of game, turkeys, deer, squirrel and varmints of all descriptions. Well, to give you the full description of Texas, to the best of my ability, it is thus: It is the best, the worst, the coldest, the warmest, the dryest, the wettest, the poorest, the richest, country in the world. It will suit any and everybody.

You can find men here from all countries, and every State in the old United States. The foreign citizens are forming companies as well as the native. Gen. Sam Houston has returned to his farm after he was deposed and Ed. Clark, placed in the Gubernatorial Chair; he was accused of leaguing with Abe Lincoln, in trying to subdue this State, which he comes out openly and denies, and says he will take the field for Texas any time. If he had called the Legislature when the people requested, he would have been very popular, more so than any other man in the State. I do sincerely wish that by the time you receive this, that Old North Carolina has thrown off the yoke, and not let Abe Lincoln take those rails which he has split and fence her all around and whitewash his principles. Whenever she comes out and is beseiged, all she will have to do is to reclaim her sons in Texas and they will return. She has some in the ranks of the Texas Rangers and the ranks of different corps in the field who are disciplined. There are four companies forming in our town. The old men, young men, mechanics and Germans. Our County has made a handsome appropriation for our equipment and support of men's families while in service. It is again the lot of your writer to go into ranks, of which I do most cheerfully, to fight for the South, my home. You will clearly see that this State is heavily preparing for a long war. You have no doubt heard that Texas was split, a large portion in favor of Union; it has been but now, no, no. On the receipt of Lincoln's coersive proclamation, all have united. I do not believe there is ten men in the State favoring the old Union as it is now. If there is, they will not let it be known, for here short work is made of men guilty of treachery, and that is, to leave him alone looking up a tree, with a rope around his neck. If Mr. Abe Lincoln should send men to Texas, he had better send all he can get from one of his largest States, for the boys would like to have some fun while they are at it. The fortifying of Galveston and other exposed points, is rapidly going on, heavy columbiads and other pieces of ordnance is expected to reach Galveston to-night. If so she will be enabled to try a ship or two. I forgot to mention that money is now and has been tight for some time, but I expect it is so every where. I must close; if there is any portion of this letter you think worthy of publication, you can adjust it to suit and do so.

I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

—

AN ACT.

For the benefit of Volunteers.

[PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION, MAY, 1861.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons engaged in the military service of the State, or any of the slaveholding States or Confederate States of America, as officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, or volunteers after they shall have enrolled their names for the purpose of offering their services to the State, shall be privileged and exempt from arrest on civil process during the time they are engaged in active service, and for a reasonable time in going to and returning from their respective places of enlistment and rendezvous, *provided*, that wherever the statute of limitation was in question, the time embraced in this bill shall not be counted.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of the above institution will embrace the 28th, 29th and 30th of May, 1861. Rev. John S. Long will repeat his lecture Tuesday night of the 28th. Rev. J. W. Tucker will preach the annual sermon on Wednesday night. Robert P. Dick, Esq., will deliver the Literary Address on Thursday morning. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Rev. R. S. Moran, on Thursday evening. The concert will come off on Thursday night. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

We are glad to learn that this institution, under the able management of its talented President, Rev. S. M. Frost, is in a highly prosperous condition.

Rough Notes.

FISHER'S RED BIRDS.—It may not be generally known that Charles Fisher, Esq., the President of the North Carolina Railroad, is organizing and equipping upon a liberal war-footing a full regiment of men, enlisted for the war, subsisted and equipped out of his private purse.

A large force are now being drilled at the North Carolina Military Institute, and at several other places companies are forming and receiving military instructions under competent officers.

We christen them as Fisher's Red Birds, because of their dress, and hesitate not in saying that for service during the war, in any form, their match cannot be produced. They are a 'Rough and Ready' crowd, and well disciplined. We expect to record many good and brave acts performed by Fisher's Red Birds.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The Steam Ship Niagara.

This steam frigate, which it was reported some days since was coming off this port to blockade our harbor, was first noticed off here at an early hour on Saturday by Pilot Boat No. 4, then outside the bar, and also from the steeple of the Custom House.

The pilot boat had observed in the offing on Friday evening what appeared to be a merchant ship bound in, and which, not being in sight on Saturday, was no doubt ordered off. Towards midday the Niagara disappeared, but returned off the port in the afternoon.

On Saturday Captain Robert Lockwood, pilot in Boat No. 2, (the W. Y. Leitch,) took to sea the schr. Minnehaha, for Baltimore; soon after leaving which vessel outside, he made a square rigger standing in for the bar. Being anxious to board, but not liking the Niagara, then in sight, he concluded to send his large boat into port, and take to his skiff with a trusty hand.

He reached the vessel about 7 P. M., and found her to be the British barque *Hilja*, from Liverpool, consigned to Messrs. R. MURE & Co. The tide being too late to get her into port, he remained on board during Saturday night, his skiff being taken on deck and carefully placed away. On Sunday morning, it being calm, he was unable to get her under way, and about half-past 8 A. M. she was boarded by a boat from the *Niagara*, commanded by Lieut. R. L. MAY, who informed the Captain of the *Hilja* that the port was blockaded—the rebels inside having fired on Fort Sumter with a garrison of less than 100 men; gave him a Yankee paper containing the latest news, and mentioned that an army of 100,000 men had landed in Louisiana. The Captain of the *Hilja* informed the boarding officer that he was short of water, and requested a supply from the *Niagara*, but he was informed that the frigate had less of that article than was necessary for her. The following is a copy of the endorsement of Lieut. R. L. May on the papers of the *Hilja*:

"Boarded May 12th, and ordered off. The whole Southern coast of the United States of America; it being blockaded.

(Signed) R. L. MAY,

Lieutenant U. S. Steam Ship Niagara."

The officer remained by the *Hilja* for about twenty minutes, when he left. The boat's crew had a revolver each in a belt attached to the waist. Mr. Lockwood left the *Hilja* about 10 A. M., and reached the city in his skiff, accompanied by a valuable boat hand, who remained faithful, although appearances indicated that the boy had only to open his mouth when he might have had a passage to some other place than "Dixie's Land."

The *Hilja* went off during the day, and will proceed to the British Provinces. The British ship *Monmouth*, from Liverpool, and the ship *General Parkhill* from the same place, were seen off the bar yesterday, and were ordered off; and we understand that the *Niagara* had previously sent off three other square rigged vessels.—Sunday the *Niagara* went well off shore, accompanied by two of the above vessels, and while she was absent the British ship A. & A., Capt. HUTCHINSON, from Belfast, stood in from the eastward, when the *Niagara* made after her; but the ship, having much the start, was run into shoal water, where the frigate could not well approach her, when the *Niagara* put about and stood South. If the boats of the *Niagara* fail to board her before this morning, she may be got into port, with the aid of steam, in the morning.—The race was anxiously watched from the wharves, and also by a party of gentlemen who were out in the pilot boat *Rover*, Capt. Evans. They went along side and spoke the ship.—*Charleston Courier, 13th.*

SCENES OFF CHARLESTON BAR.—The British ship *A. & A*, from Belfast, which was reported in our last issue as having anchored near the outer buoy of the North Channel, after having been chased by the *Niagara*, escaped being boarded by the man-of-war on Sunday night, and was successfully towed into port by the steamer *Gordon* yesterday morning. The officers of the *Niagara* supposed the *A. & A.* to have been ashore when she anchored, she was so close in, but in this supposition they were mistaken, and the ship has got into a port where she will make a most superior freight, say about 1 1-4d. for Upland a 1½d. for Sea Island Cotton.

The British ship *Susan G. Owens* went to sea yesterday for Liverpool, and it was rumored that she was boarded by a boat from the *Niagara*, and her papers closely scrutinized; but the pilot that took her to sea informs us that he watched her closely after she got outside until she had almost entirely disappeared, and that no such event took place. She was, when last seen, going off finely with all her canvass set.

The Niagara was about ten miles southeast from ship bar yesterday, and was there visited during the afternoon by Robt. Bunch, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, who left the city about 2 p. m., in the steamer *Charleston*, and proceeded on board the Niagara, where he was received with the usual salute and had every courtesy extended to him, and every matter in relation to the blockade satisfactorily explained. All neutral vessels now in this port would be allowed a reasonable time to depart, but nothing further would be allowed to come in.

The *A. & A.*, which got in yesterday, and whose manner of getting into port rather disturbed the nerves of some cotton shippers, will be allowed to go unmolested.

All open letters for masters of foreign vessels expected here will be received on board the *Niagara*, and given to the parties when they come off the Bar; but no sealed communications will be received.

A fleet of eight or ten sail, with Commodore Stringham, is expected off here in a few days, when the blockade will be rigidly enforced all along the coast. They expressed a willingness to have supplied the Hilja with water, but her captain sailed off in such haste that it could not be done. The commander of the Niagara was pained at the position he had to occupy in reference to the seceded States, but he intended to carry out his orders.

Mr. Bunch says the Niagara is a formidable looking ship, has a noble crew of about six hundred men, is loaded down with provisions and war material, decks piled up with shot and guns of the most formidable size. The only Charleston ships ordered off have been those reported, say the Monmouth, Gen. Parkhill and Hilja, all from Liverpool. The Eliza Bonsall, Sir Allen McNab, &c., have not yet been seen.

Several other British vessels have been ordered off by the *Niagara*, two of which, it is said, were bound to Savannah, but their names we did not learn. No vessels appeared off this harbor yesterday, so far as we could see or learn, and the *Niagara* had a quiet day, but she keeps steam on all the time, and moves rapidly when under way.—*Charleston Mercury. 14th.*

A correspondent of the Missouri *State Journal*, of the 6th, communicates the following interesting intelligence concerning the conduct of the Federal troops stationed at Cairo:

They are not only pirating upon the *neutral boats of neutral States*, but are breaking open every box and barrel of express or freight goods by the rail road, and unceremonously appropriating every gun, pistol, or ammunition of any kind, and every article of clothing, whether in large or small quantities, of the *private citizens* of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, that is found. And this is not a temporary expedient but is intended to be permanent, as they are making preparations to build a strong fort to command both rivers; nor do they intend, as will be seen, to confine their piracy to munitions of war; it is their *confessional intentions* to blockade the rivers, if they consider it necessary.

The letter writer gives an interesting account of the escape of a vessel from the hands of Lincoln's brigands:

Another attempt of piracy by the Cairo pirates was handsomely frustrated on Sunday last. The steamboat Julius C. Smith passed down the river, having on board some 1200 or 1400 muskets, belonging to Paducah, Kentucky, which had been sent to St. Louis before the commencement of hostilities to be changed from flint to percussion locks, and even these, *knowing their destination*, the pirates attempted to capture, but were outwitted in their efforts. The private guard boat Swallow was found at Commerce by the Smith, where it had been sent to intercept her, and upon seeing her the Smith continued on down the river till out of sight, and then ran into a slough behind an island, and headed up stream, coming into the river again above and out of sight of Commerce; and while the piratical craft was steaming down after the Smith, most likely astonished at her sudden disappearance, she was steaming up to Cape Girardeau, where she re-loaded her guns, with instructions from the agent accompanying them to have them forwarded by land to New Madrid, which was done the same evening, a guard of twenty men of the Marble City Guards being detailed as an escort, and which was to be increased by a company from Scott county, and if any attempt was made to interrupt them at the Cairo and Fenton Road, I have no doubt the pirates had a "lively time of it" in taking the guns.

PROVISIONS IN ABUNDANCE.—Our friends in South Carolina who desire supplies for home consumption can obtain them in abundance in North Carolina, either by orders to our merchants or a personal visit. There is no difficulty in purchasing and transporting supplies where they are needed, but the people will not countenance *Speculation*. The people are willing to sell and the Roads to transport to supply the wants of our brethren.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Medical Society of the State.

The twelth annual meeting of this Institution was held in the town of Morganton, on the 8th instant. We learn that the attendance was not as numerous as on former meetings, owing to the fact that it was generally reported that there would be no meeting this year, on account of the present unsettled state of affairs in the State and country. Notwithstanding, there was quite a number present, and a very satisfactory meeting held. A number of reports were made by different members, upon the disease of their counties.—Drs. Kelly of Iredell, Payne of Davidson, Sharp of Davie, C. Happoldt of Burke, submitted written essays, which were read to the Society, and elicited, a discussion upon the hygenic, therepeutical and varied treatment of the numerous diseases incident to their immediate sections of country.—Dr. J. M. Happoldt, of Morganton, also gave a lucid account of Vernal Asthma, as it annually occurred in his own person. This case as well as the other reports, were ordered to be published in the Medical *Journal*. It certainly speaks well for the vitality of the Society, that under the adverse circumstances of the times, the physicians should continue to labor in the promoting of science. We also learn there was an addition of some twelve new members to the Society. The following are the officers elected for the present year:

PRESIDENT,

DR. J. J. SUMMERRELL, Salisbury.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Dr. J. M. Happoldt, Morganton.
" J. B. Hughes, Newbern.
" R. L. Payne, Lexington.
" W. R. Sharp, Davie,

SECRETARY,

Dr. W. G. Thomas, Wilmington.

TREASURER,

Dr. C. W. Graham, Kenansville.

ORATOR,

Dr. M. Whitehead, Salisbury.

A resolution was passed unanimously to sustain the Medical *Journal*, and a liberal allowance made to its support.

The profession of Morganton were untiring in their efforts in bestowing their hospitalities upon the members during their stay. The convivial party given by them on Thursday evening at the Mountain House, will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present on that occasion. To the proprietor of the Mountain House, the members generally, but the Medical Board in particular, feel under many lasting obligations for his marked attention and kindness, in facilitating their convenience and comfort.

The Board of Medical Examiners of the State held their third annual meeting in the town of Morganton on the 6th. Members of the Board present, Drs. J. H. Dickson, President, C. E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, J. G. Tull, O. F. Manson, and C. Happoldt, when the following named physicians received their certificates to practice medicine within the State according to law:

Dr. R. C. Pearson, of Morganton.
" H. W. Tate, of Morganton.
" C. Hill, of Duplin county.
" J. C. Sheppard, of New Hanover county.
" W. J. Love, of Wilmington.
" J. T. Fuller, of Person county.
" N. M. Scales, of Wilkes county.
" W. W. Gaither, of Gaston county.
" R. A. Shimpock, of Montgomery county.
" P. A. Barrier, of Cabarrus county.
" J. M. Lawing, of Mecklenburg county.
" J. C. Gidney, of Cleaveland county.

The next annual meeting is to be held in the town of Wilmington on the 2d Wednesday in May, 1862.

GOVERNOR ELLIS

Wants 30,000 Volunteers and he must have them. Duplin County has furnished two Companies, but this is no reason why she should not furnish another. I am now, at the request of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at Magnolia, to enter immediately into the service of North Carolina. Come out young men, now is the time to serve your country. You will be at no expense from the moment you enroll yourselves. Remember the Mecklenburg Declaration. Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet must not repose in safety so near the grave of Washington.

April 29th 1861.—200&18-1m* S. G. GILLESPIE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861—29-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

☞ WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. 31-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—29 te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN.

I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

April 3, 1861. 176-1w—32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

H. A. BAGG.

March 28, 1861. 31-te—178-te

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

To those who wish to serve the State of North Carolina, a first rate opportunity is now offering. The subscriber needs a few more able bodied young men to fill up his company. Uniforms, equipments, and necessary clothing furnished free of charge to recruits. Apply at once at the office of Anderson & Savage, to

E. SAVAGE,

May 10.—208-tf Wilmington N. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

From and after this date, United States postage stamps will not be received at this office in payment of subscriptions to the Journal. Bills of the various banks of North Carolina, Virginia or other Southern States, current in any of the said Southern States, or specie, only, will be received.

Our terms are cash in advance. This rule *will* not be deviated from—in any case.—Specimen copies will be sent when desired.

May 1st, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next. JULIUS W. WRIGHT.

April 8. 180&32-te

☞ We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. WM. M. HARRISS.

April 6th, 1861 179-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

SAML. R. BUNTING.

March 21st, 1861. 165-t

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsels.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eow1y.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr. W. A. WILLSON, to Miss SALLIE J., daughter of B. W. Beery, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOSEPH LAWTON, in the 41st year of his age.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.30	@	32
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 00	@	1 65
New	1 95	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	18
Adamantine	.20	@	24
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.22	@	23
Laguayra	.18	@	20
Rio	.17	@	18
St. Domingo	.16	@	17
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	.11	@	12¼
strict mid'g	.00	@	12¾
good mid'g	.00	@	12¾
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	.12¼	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb.		7¼	@ 7¾
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	.00	@	85
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7¼	@	7¾
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.18	@	19
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.16	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	10 00	@	12 00
do. No. 3	6 50	@	8 50
Herrings, East	4 00	@	4 50
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	.5 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	9 50	@	10 00
Superfine	8 75	@	9 00
Fine	8 50	@	8 75
Cross	8 25	@	8 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	.12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	.10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	65	00	
Super. Lime		@50	00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	9 00	@10	00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	68	@	70
Oats	.42	@	45
Pease, Cow	1 00	@	1 10
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 20
Wheat, red	.0 00	@	0 00
do. white	.0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	.00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.			5
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green		5½	@ 6
Dry		7½	@ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 10	@	1 15
N. River	80	@	85
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	.0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	70 00	@	75 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	.75	@	80
do. in store	.00	@	1 50
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	6 25	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	.25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	00	@	30
do. Bbls.	00	@	34
N. Orleans	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.			
Whiskey	.28	@	35
N. E. Rum	.35	@	40
Gin	.37	@	45
Brandy	.40	@	50
do. Apple	.65	@	90
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	2 00
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	1 50
Hard	.0 00	@	75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	.0 00	@	0 75
do. in order	0 00	@	0 85
Pitch - do.	.0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	2 00	@	2 25
do. No. 1	2 25	@	1 50
do. No. 2	0 85	@	1 00
do. No. 3	00	@	60
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	.00	@	40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	.26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut		3½	@ 4
Wrought	.10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 80	@	3 00
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 00	@	0 00
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	1 00
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	.3 00	@	3 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	.00	@	18
Middlings	.16	@	17
Shoulders	.15	@	16
Hog round	.15	@	16
Western Bacon, Middlings	.16	@	17
Shoulders	.15	@	16
N. C. Lard	.00	@	16
West'n do	.00	@	00
Butter	.25	@	32
Cheese	.14	@	15
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	.00 00	@	30 00
Clear do	.00 00	@	00 00
Butt	.00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	.00 00	@	00 00
do. Fulton Market	.00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	.35	@	45
do. dead	.45	@	50
Turkeys, live	.75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

News.

THURSDAY, MAY 9TH.

To-day northern troops were to pass through Baltimore. It is not known whether they did so or not.

R. M. McLane, of Maryland, one of the Commissioners appointed to confer with the Government at Washington says that Mr. Lincoln avowed his intention to subjugate the seceded States.

Soldiers at Washington enter private dwellings and levy tribute and demand quarters.

Captain Lynch of the Dead Sea exploration has charge of the water defences of the Virginia side of the Potomac river, and is selecting sites for Batteries.

The fortifications at Norfolk are believed to be fully sufficient for the protection of that point. There are four thousand men at Harper's Ferry strongly entrenched.

A number of Baltimoreans are joining the Confederate army. Several companies are preparing to come to the assistance of Virginia.

There are twenty-three steamers and transports at Washington.

The Steamer North America arrived at Saint Johns, N. F., on the 7th. The French journals publish the protest of the Pope against the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. The Austrian Ambassador is endeavoring to prevail on the German Diet not to recognise the Kingdom of Italy. The Paris Bourse was weak on the 24th ult., rentes closing at 68f. 35c.

An attack upon Harper's Ferry is looked for as probable at any moment within five days. It is believed that the prospect of seizing Alexandria, has been given up by Lincoln for the present.

The vote in Virginia on the question of ratifying the ordinance of secession passed by the Convention of that State, will be taken on the 4th Thursday in May. To-day is the *second* Thursday in the month, consequently the vote will be taken this day two weeks. Of the result of that vote there can be no doubt. It is a form, however, that can not be dispensed with.

The Petersburg Express warns all parties at the South to look out for Lincoln spies. There is reason for this warning. It is said, and we think with truth, that Gen. Scott has boasted of his power to receive information of every movement made at the South; yea, he boasted that he had ten spies even here in Wilmington, and could tell all that happened within twenty-four hours of its occurrence.

D. H. Todd, of New Orleans, brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army.

We publish elsewhere the bill generally known as the "Stay Law." We understand that it will soon pass with very trifling alterations. Perhaps we may hear of its passage before going to press. It is a very important act and well worthy the consideration of every man in the State.

"Senate Bill, No. 1," of the special session of 1861, introduced by Mr. Avery, of Burke, is entitled "A Bill to Provide for the Public Defence," and authorizes the Governor to employ the whole military and naval power of the State, and also to ask for and accept the services of twenty thousand volunteers, to be increased to fifty thousand if the public exigences demand it, such volunteers to be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, save in the case of mounted men who are to find their own horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed forty cents a day for the use thereof. All officers above the rank of Captain, are to be appointed by the Governor, and the pay and general organization shall conform to the regulations provided for the regular army of the "Confederate States." The Governor shall have power to form encampments and muster in volunteers at such point or points as he may select, and he is further authorized to tender the services of the volunteer force, or any part thereof, to the Confederate States, or to any of the slaveholding States.

The bill provides that each volunteer shall be entitled to, and shall receive on the day he is mustered into service, a bounty of ten dollars to be paid out of the public treasury. The 17th section of the act provides; "That an act, entitled an Act to amend the seventeenth chapter of the Revised code, "Militia," passed at the last session of this General Assembly, A. D. 1860-'61, and all laws and clauses of laws which are in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed." This bill will probably pass with few modifications, if it has not already passed.

Messrs. E. J. Warren and Wm. L. Kennedy, have announced themselves candidates for seats in the State Convention from Beaufort county. They both go for the prompt secession of North Carolina.

They are making rifled cannon at New Orleans, and will soon be able to supply the South fully with this superior arm.

They are turning out three cannon a day at the Ellis foundary in Nashville, Tennessee.

There appears to be some apprehension of an attack upon Richmond, Virginia, by troops to be landed at York River, some forty miles from the city. Different points are being fortified. It is believed in Richmond that a fight has taken place at Gloucester, between Virginia troops and a United States man-of-war. There was firing on both sides, but reported that nobody has been killed.

A fire broke out in Richmond yesterday morning, resulting in the destruction of property valued at eighty thousand dollars. The ship chandlery establishment of J. H. Bugleston & Co., and the forwarding commission and store house of Bridgers, Ford & Co., on 20th and Cary streets were burned. The houses were owned by Edris Berkley. An attempt was made to fire a building next the Richmond Bank, the object evidently being to destroy the Bank. The home guard will be called out immediately. The presence of President Davis is anxiously looked for in Richmond.

Captain Solomon Williams, a native of Nash county, N. C., has resigned his commission in the United States army, and returned to North Carolina to place himself at the service of his native State.

The reported passage of an ordinance of secession by the Tennessee Legislature is confirmed. The Legislature has also appropriated five millions of dollars, and authorized a call for fifty-five thousand volunteers. The Tennessee act of secession is to be submitted to a vote of the people on the 8th of June. Dispatches were received in Montgomery on the 7th instant, announcing the complete and final secession of Arkanzas.

The Montgomery Confederation of the 7th, says that over three hundred applications have been made to the State Department of Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

President Davis has issued his proclamation declaring war to exist by the act of the United States. Letters of Marque and Reprisal will be issued to go into effect at the expiration of 30 days.

FRIDAY, MAY 10TH.

We see it stated in the Petersburg *Express*, that C. H. Foster, formerly editor of the Murfreesboro' *Citizen*, has been ordered to leave by a meeting of citizens held there on Monday last, the 6th instant. It is charged that, holding a clerkship in Washington, he had connected himself with the Cassius M. Clay Guard at Washington, and taken the oath of fidelity to old Abe's Government. This Mr. Foster admits.

The Columbus, Geo., *Sun* of the 6th, has a private letter from a friend connected with General Bragg's army, expressing the opinion that a fight may be looked for some time during the present week. It appears that the Commander of Pickens has taken the initiative by ordering Bragg to "disperse."

Senator Bayard, a white headed veteran, accompanied by his two daughters, had to make his escape from Wilmington, Delaware, for fear of an attack on his person. Mr. Bayard has strong Southern leanings, but Wilmington, Del., has only leanings for Southern money, and she has made money out of the South.

One of Abe Lincoln's blockading tugs chased a schooner into York River on Tuesday last. As the tug passed Gloucester point, a small battery recently erected there and manned by the Richmond Howitzers, gave her three shots in rapid succession, whereupon she put about, crowded on steam and left York River at a rate of speed which astonished every beholder.

The Independent Light Infantry of Fayetteville, numbering 108 men, including officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, was to leave Fayetteville at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Steamer Hurt, for Wilmington, thence to go to Raleigh by Railroad.—They arrived here some time during the night.

Messrs. Otho Scott, Robert M. McLane, and Wm. J. Ross, Commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland to visit President Lincoln, have made a report of their interview with that person, as also with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, who appear to have assisted in the interview with the President. The closing paragraph of the report appears to be the only one that possesses any general importance beyond the mere local interests of the State of Maryland. The Commissioners close as follows:

"The undersigned feel painfully confident that a war is to be waged to reduce all the seceding States to allegiance to the federal government; and that the whole military power of the federal government will be exerted to accomplish that purpose; and though the expression of this opinion is not called for by the resolutions of your honorable bodies, yet having had the opportunity to ascertain its entire accuracy, and because it will explain much of the military preparations and movements of troops through the State of Maryland, it is proper to bring it to your attention.

The shipments of cotton from New Orleans, from September 1st 1860, to May 1st 1861, have been 1,868,422 bales. Corresponding period of last season, 1,936,360. The imports of specie at N. Orleans since 1st September have been $13,779,837; corresponding period last season, $6,299,196.

SATURDAY, MAY 11TH.

A bill to define and punish treason, has passed the Senate of North Carolina and will soon pass the House.

Sampson, Co. has appropriated in all $21,000 to equip and sustain her Companies in the field, and she will give just as much more as may be necessary. Without disparagement to others, there are as good, but no better troops anywhere, than the "Sampson boys."

The *Scientific American* says that the real strength of the United States Navy, now fit for immediate service, is twenty-four vessels, carrying three hundred and eighty-six guns.

It is remarkable with what facility some people will lie, and other people give currency to the falsehood.—There is now going the rounds of the Northern papers a statement that some four hundred and fifty of the South Carolina troops were killed during the attack on Fort Sumter, and further that they were all burried in one big pit in Potter's Field. Now we have seen gentlemen, both privates and officers, from Moultrie as well as from every battery on Morris Island, and we know this statement to be a lie out of the whole cloth. As to burying the dead, suppose any body had been killed, in Potter's Field, it may be sufficient to remark that there is no such place, or at least no place so known in or near Charleston. What once *was* Potter's Field, is now occupied by the Arsenal, late the United States Arsenal. The coffins had all been carefully removed and reinterred.

Also, for the purpose of stirring up the Irish, they publish a story about an Irishman named Tracy, who was said to have been taken from his home near Columbia, lashed, put in prison and charged $5 a day for his lodging, and finally shipped off in a schooner from Charleston. That story, too is all out of the whole cloth. There is not a word of it true.

☞ We would call attention to the notice of the proceedings of the Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, at their called meeting held at the Office of the Company in Raleigh on the 20th April, 1861.

WE WOULD call attention to the card of Mr. Ashe, and the communication of Capt. Fremont, in regard to some occurrences at Weldon on the 5th instant, or rather to a false, exaggerated and sensational account thereof which appeared in the Richmond Examiner of the 8th in the shape of a communication to that paper. We need hardly say that the statements of Messrs Ashe and Fremont are entitled to the most implicit confidence, and will be so received by all acquainted with the character of these gentlemen, than whom the southern cause has no more devoted, reliable or active friends.

AT HOME.—Lieut. Marshall Brown, late of the U. S. Revenue service, has arrived home from Eastport, Maine, where he had been stationed, and where nothing but his coolness and determination saved him from insult and outrage. However, he arrived here on the 9th safe and sound, bringing his wife along with him. He had tendered his resignation to Lincoln's government, to take effect on the 1st May, but has not heard of its being accepted. Lt. Brown either has already tendered his services to the Confederacy or to his native State, or will soon do so. He is a son of T. W. Brown, Esq., Wilmington.

At the election for Commissioners of Navigation held here on Monday last, the 6th inst., 275 votes were cast in all.

The Old Board consisting of T. C. Worth, Geo. Harriss, J. H. Flanner, Daniel M. Foyles and Wm. M. Harris was re-elected.

As the small vote proves, there was comparatively little excitement, and but little effort made.

WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of captain ——, of the schr. *John A. Burgess*, for a copy of the Bahama Herald, of the 20th ult. The captain left there on the 29th.

The British steam Sloop-of-War Styx appeared off the bar of Nassau, New Providence, on the 20th, with despatches from England for the Admiral of the West India fleet. The Admiral had left for Bermuda and the Styx proceeded immediately to that point. Captain Cave of the Styx brought information of the fact of Fort Sumter and of the blockade of the harbor of Charleston by the Northern fleet.

It is probable that a large portion of the British West India fleet will be ordered to our southern coast, to protect the interests of British commerce in these disturbed times.

☞ The Palmetto Guards, a very fine Company from Charleston, passed through here yesterday on their way to Virginia. They numbered over a hundred men, and were fully, we might say admirably equipped, and had the bearing of veterans. They had been serving on Morris Island, and had become habituated to observing the discipline and discharging the duties of soldiers.

Strawberries.

We have received a fine lot of Strawberries, addressed to "Messrs. Fulton & Price, with the compliments of J. E. Bunting, Mulberry Grove, New Hanover county."

We don't think we ever saw larger berries in our lives. To say that they are as big as your thumb is to say nothing. They must be seen to be appreciated in the matter of size. There is another still more pleasant test of their quality which we shall also make.

Mr. Bunting has our thanks for his courtesy.

OLD ABE is scared pretty badly. He evidently don't think himself safe in the "halls" of the White House. He is sending off nervously for troops,—for all sorts of things. If he had fifty thousand men in Washington City, he would not send many of them off. He wants them all for his own protection.

A REIGN OF TERROR.—The New York Day Book of the 6th inst., copies from the Toronto, Canada, *Leader*, a letter from P. F. Loveridge, late publisher of the Troy, N. Y. *Morning News*, in which Mr. Loveridge sets forth the losses, indignities and mob violences to which he was subjected and by means of which he has been driven into exile; seperated from his family; his business broken up, and his life barely left him.

His crime has not been that he is a secessionist, for he avows himself a loyal citizen of the United States. But he was opposed to civil war—to coercion. He felt that no real union could be maintained by brute force. His offending had this extent—no more. Mr. Loveridge was and is a Northern man; a native of New York, a national Democrat. He advocated as "The Free Platform—PEACE!"

In another column he had a displayed heading which read, "The Republican Civil War;" "A Reign of Terror Commenced;" etc. This was after the affair at Fort Sumter, when all the Republican Papers and Politicians were calling for "Blood." On the 18th April he was visited by a vigilance committee, pursued by a mob, beaten, buffetted and driven off, not allowed to settle his business, remove his wife and child, or even return to close his own doors. His life was not safe until he had left the United States and placed himself under the protection of Queen Victoria's flag.

Mr. Loveridge is not a solitary example of this Republican terrorism. Mr. Cyrus Thayer, of Schenectady, has also been threatened and warned off. The North is on the eve, if not in the midst, of a terrible social revolution, which they will have more cause to regret than we will.

LOOK OUT.—It is reported that there are some parties in Long Creek district, in this county, who have been indulging themselves in the use of expressions which may be dangerous to the peace and safety of the community—especially in times like these. On occasion of public danger, such things cannot be tolerated. Self-protection requires that every community should keep a close guard upon suspected persons. We trust, however, that this hint may be sufficient to prevent any more dangerous or improper words or acts.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of Eli W. Hall, Esq., Senator from this county, for copies of three bills passed by the Legislature of this State now sitting in extra session.

The first is that published in to-day's *Journal*, and entitled "An Act authorizing volunteers to vote for Convention," etc.

We sent down printed slips of this bill to the Fort this morning, for the information of the officers and men of the companies serving there.

The next bill in order is that reported from the Joint Select Committee on Military affairs, through Hon. S. J. Person, Chairman, and entitled "An Act to Provide for Arming the State." This bill provides for the enlistment and organization of ten thousand men to serve during the war, and to be known as the State Troops of North Carolina. The provisions of this bill are essentially those of the bill published some days since in the *Journal*, that bill, no doubt, forming the basis of the bill which has been passed.

The next bill we shall notice is Senate Bill, No. 1, introduced by Mr. Avery, of Burke, which passed in a form little different from that already referred to in this paper. This bill provides for twenty thousand volunteers, to be increased to fifty thousand, if necessary.—As these bills are highly important, we will try to give them both on Monday.

The Senate has passed a bill creating a Military Board, to be advisory to the Governor, and appointed by him. It hung fire in the House by some immaterial amendment, but probably went through yesterday.

The committee on Ways and Means has not yet reported. As a rule, with only exceptions enough to prove the rule, the members of both houses are acting promptly and patriotically. Even Mr. Jonathan Worth has come right up to the mark, and has been making speeches in Randolph under the Confederate flag, and drumming up volunteers.

There are about 2,500 men in camp at Raleigh. The Governor is organizing two regiments from the men there, to go to Virginia.

We should judge from the Raleigh papers that the happy concord so fortunately established throughout the State begins to be seriously disturbed in Wake, as the Convention canvass progresses.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH LINE.—The organization of the southern telegraph line was completed yesterday by the selection of Dr. N. S. Morris of Lynchburg, as President, and J. R. Dowell, as General Superintendent. The line from Alexandria South, is now entirely disconnected from the lines from Washington, North. The new officers are Virginians, and sound to the core, and theu tmost confidence may be placed in them and in their zeal and devotion to the southern cause.

The wires between Alexandria and Washington have been taken down.

HORRIBLE AND COWARDLY MURDER.—We are pained to announce that our esteemed townsman Thomas W. Brown was cruelly murdered last evening by some unknown person or persons. He was found in a dying condition in one of the back rooms of the hotel now under construction. But how he came to be there is one of the secrets only known to his God and the execrable friend who perpetrated the murder. The deed is supposed to have been done with a fragment of plank, which was found covered with blood and hair, and deeply indented by the force of the fatal blow on the back of the victim's head. Plunder seems to have been the object of the murderer, as Mr. Brown's pockets were turned inside out and picked, though strange to say his watch was not taken.

Mr. Brown had not an enemy in the wide world and his sad fate will be sincerely bewailed by all who knew him.

A friend has placed before us the Columbus, Mississippi *Republic* of the 17th April 1861, from which we extract the above. Mr. Brown emigrated from Bladen county, in this State some years ago. He was a gentleman of wealth, and leaves a large number of relatives and friends in Bladen, New Hanover and other counties. This we believe, is the first information that has reached here relative to his unfortunate end. The *Republic* truly remarks that "Mr. Brown had not an enemy in the world."

☞ It is understood, at least so we hear, that Col. Gaston Meares is to receive the appointment to a Colonelcy it the State Troops of North Carolina. Col. Meares did good service in the war with Mexico, and his appointment will, no doubt, be recognized as one eminently "fit to be made."

☞ A man calling himself Brigham alias Gordon, was arrested last February in Charleston, S. C., as a Government spy, and sent out of the State. He is now believed to be on his way South, and is probably in Petersburg to-day, employed at his same old business. He is of small statue—light blue eyes—wears a dark grey Raglan cloak and a blue business coat, a slouched hat, pants of grey mixed cloth. He is a dangerous character.

☞ We have in hand several communications, some of them important, to which due attention shall be given at our earliest possible convenience.

HIGH FREIGHT.—The Schr. John Aumack, arrived here a few days since from New Orleans, was taken up to load for New York at $1 50 per bbl. on spirits turpentine, and 90 cents per bbl. on rosin, and leaves today.

☞ We see from the papers that Hardies' Tactics is now being published in complete form at Memphis, Tenn., where the Southern trade can be supplied.

AN ACT

Authorising Volunteers to vote for Delegates to the Convention, and supplemental to a Bill passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "A Bill to authorise and require the Governor of North Carolina to call a Convention of the People of this State."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That volunteers who have tendered their services to the Governor and left their homes, shall have the right to vote for delegate or no delegates to the Convention within their respective encampments, precisely as if they were still residing in their several counties, and to that end the Captain, or in case of the absence of the Captain, the other officer in command of the several Companies shall open polls in their respective camps for an election for delegates to the Convention, on the 13th day of May, 1861, which election shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as elections for members of the House of Commons are held and conducted; the Captains of the several companies exercising the same power over the election in camp as the Sheriffs have and exercise at the precincts in their respective counties.

SEC. 2. That the Captains of the several companies shall examine the scrolls and compare the vote held in their camps, and shall certify the result of said vote to the Sheriffs of the several counties from which the volunteers may come, and the Sheriffs in all the counties that have furnished volunteers, shall compute the vote of said volunteers as certified to themselves aforesaid, in determining the result of said election, and the Sheriffs of the counties that have tendered volunteers who have left their homes shall not declare the result of said election or furnish certificates to any person as delegate elect until 4 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday next, succeeding the day of election.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

A true copy. RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

EDUCATION OF THE HEART.—That in Education there is a *moral* as well as an intellectual culture, an education of the *heart* as well as of the head, is a sentiment which should be engraven upon the door posts of every school-house, and upon the heart of every teacher.

In our attempted self-government we have learned one important fact, that stability of government and the happiness of society is greatly dependent upon national morality. The painful and melancholy illustrations of this truth are found in those once mighty kingdoms that have perished like the visions of the night; and perished, too, for the lack of popular virtue. Behold, now, the wild war and tumult which agitate the nations—the headlong career of revolution, and say what power shall control this excited multitude. Long has earthly authority attempted this, but in vain; for it is only the spirit of Him who spoke to the stormy sea of Galilee, and its winds and waves were still, that can rebuke this tempest in mid-fury.

In our prevailing systems of education, there exists an enormous error—the neglect of that part of the mental constitution which is called the *heart*. By a very large class of society the intellectual powers alone are deemed fit subjects of cultivation. They therefore carefully educate the understanding, the memory, the imagination, and the taste, while the vilest passions of the heart are left to flourish in native luxuriance. Such a system of education is selfish, inasmuch as it attends solely to the happiness of the individual, and takes no thought for society at large. Assuming, that intellectual culture will promote the happiness of its possessor, but at the same time knowing that the welfare of the community depends upon moral culture. But this assumption is not true; for individual happiness is not, in fact, drawn from the intellectual part of our nature. It is the heart by which is determined the happiness or misery of every thinking being. The heart is the fountain of woe or bliss; and it may send forth streams that can only curse and wither, or they may beautify and bless; and upon us, as teachers, rests the training of this heart. Let us then remember, that while we are laboring so hard for the diffusion of useful knowledge, that except we also diffuse the principles of a sound morality, and take care to make that morality a part of every system of education, we are only accumulating the fiery elements of future mischief. We are clothing with life and energy a being whose lack of conscience and morality will make him a terror and a curse to the world; and every new existence, of which we have the training, may be as a fresh star lighted in the firmament, or a new darkness to add a deeper shade to sinfulness.—*National Educator.*

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—The Washington correspondent to the New York *Tribune* says that Capt. OAKES, one of the officers of the United States army in Texas, has arrived at Washington, after traversing the southern States. He says that the greatest military activity prevails throughout the South. Troops are gathering at all the principal points. The men look well, drill well, and are enthusiastic for the cause, and insane with the lust of conquest, determined on taking Washington, and on whipping the North. Capt. OAKES is of opinion that, man to man, they are superior to our volunteers, and that our only safety lies in sending against them an overwhelming force.

A RUSTIC MAIDEN ON MATRIMONY.—A county girl, whose sisters had married badly, was about to take the noose herself.

'How dare you get married,' asked a cousin of her's 'after having before you the unfortunate example of your sister?'

The young girl replied with spirit:

'I choose to make a trial myself. Did you ever see a parcel of pigs running to a trough of hot swill? The first one sticks in his nose, gets it scalded, and then draws it back and squeals. The second burns his nose and stands squealing in the same manner. The third follows suit, and he squeals too. But still it makes no difference with those behind. They never take warning of those before; but all in turn thrust in their noses, just as if they hadn't got burnt or squealed at all. So it is with girls in regard to matrimony—and now, cousin, I hope you are satisfied.'

MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the Natchez Courier of the 1st inst., that ninety-three companies have been already mustered into service in Mississippi, which completes the recent requisition of 8,000 men made upon that State by the authorities Montgomery. These are in addition to the fifteen or twenty companies now at Pensacola, comprising the requisition of 5,500 men first made.

Serious Riot in Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—A serious riot occurred here this evening, caused by hoisting a Union flag and the delivery of inflammatory speeches. About twenty shots were fired in all. Douglas, a Union bully, a ring leader in the fight, was wounded, having received several shots. An outsider, named Bull, was mortally wounded. Captain Washington Morgan, who is supposed to have shot Douglas, brought his Company from camp to within a short distance of the city, but was prevailed on to return. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

There is a rumor afloat that the President of the Confederate States intends to take command of the Armies of the South in person, and will resign the office of President on doing so. This, it appears to us, is neither desirable nor necessary. The Constitution expressly provides that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States." In another clause, it is provided "that in case of the inability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and in case of the *disability* of both, that the Congress shall declare what officer shall act as President, *until the disability be removed.*"

"JUNALUSKE ZOUAVES."—Col. W. H. Thomas, Senator from Jackson, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the country. It is a company of 200 Cherokee Indians, organized for battle and styled the "Junaluske Zouaves." It appears that Col. Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherokees, lately called a council of the Indians and explained to them the condition of the country. The chiefs discussed the matter, and said after consultation, that although they did not understand the national difficulty, they did know North Carolina and would stand by her. They were ready for any position in her defence. This is most remarkable. Out of a nation of some 1500, they muster 200 warriors for the defence of North Carolina. The Cherokees are expert riflemen. They know nothing of military tactics, but show them their work and then they have only to be told when to cease fighting. They fight in their own way and every man for himself. The "Zouaves" are ready at a moments notice.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

A Proclamation.

By JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia.

WHEREAS, by the oppressive and wicked conduct of the government and people of that part of the late United States of America known as the anti-slavery States, war actually exists between them and the people of the Southern States, and whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, declaring his determination to blockade the ports of the Southern States, and is now collecting federal troops upon Southern soil, for the purpose of subjugating and enslaving us; and whereas, property belonging to the citizens of the State of Georgia, whenever found within the anti-slavery States, is seized and forcibly taken from its owners; and whereas, all contracts made with the enemy during the existence of hostilities, are, by the law of nations, illegal and void, and all remedies for the enforcement of contracts, in our Courts, between citizens of this State and citizens of the States now making war upon us, which were made prior to the commencement of hostilities, are suspended till the termination of the war; and whereas in the language of the law of nations "the purchase of bills on the enemy's country or the remission and deposit of funds there, is a dangerous and illegal act, because it may be cherishing the resources and relieving the wants of the enemy; and the remission of funds in money or bills to subjects of the enemy is unlawful;" and whereas sound policy, as well as international law, absolutely forbids that any citizen of this State shall, under any pretext whatever, assist the enemy by remitting, paying, or furnishing any money or other thing of value, during the continuance of hostilities, to the government or people of the States which have waged and are maintaining a most unnatural and wicked war against us; and whereas, justice requires that all sums due from citizens of this State to individuals in such hostile States who do not uphold and sustain the savage and cruel warfare inaugurated by their government, should be promptly paid so soon as hostilities have ceased, and the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the government of the United States,

Therefore, in view of these considerations, I, Joseph E. Brown, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the State of Georgia, do issue this, my proclamation, commanding and enjoining upon each citizen or inhabitant of this State, that he abstain absolutely from all violations of the law above recited, and that he do not, under any pretext whatever, remit, transfer, or pay to the government of the United States, or any one of the States composing said government, which is known as a free-soil State, including among others the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; or to any citizen or inhabitant of any such State, any money, bills, drafts, or other things of value either in payment of any debt due or hereafter to become due, or for, or on account of, any other cause whatever, until the termination of hostilities.

And I hereby invite each citizen or inhabitant of this State who is indebted to said government; or either of said States, or any citizen or inhabitant thereof, to pay the amount of such indebtedness, whenever due, into the Treasury of Georgia, in funds bankable in Augusta or Savannah, or to deposit the same subject to the order of the Treasurer of this State, in any one of the solvent Banks of either of said cities, or in any legally authorized agency of either of said Banks; and upon the making of any such deposit at the Treasury, or upon presentation of any such certificate of deposit, the Treasurer of this State is hereby directed and required to deliver to such person a certificate specifying the sum so deposited; which I hereby declare the faith and credit of this State will be pledged to repay to such depositor in funds bankable in Augusta and Savannah, with seven per cent interest from the date of the deposit, so soon as hostilities shall have ceased, and it shall again be lawful for debtors to pay the same to creditors in the hostile States above mentioned. This will not only afford to such of our citizens as owe money to Northern creditors, which international law and public policy forbid them at present to pay, a safe investment and the highest security for its return to them at the end of the war, but it will enable them, in the mean time, to perform a patriotic duty, and to assist the State, and through her the Confederate States, in raising the funds necessary to the successful defence of our home, our firesides, and our altars.

And I do further command and strictly enjoin upon all and every chartered Bank in this State, which may be in possession of any note, bill, draft, or other paper binding any citizen of this State to pay money to any one of said hostile States, or any inhabitant or corporation thereof, or belonging to any such State or person, to abstain from protesting any such draft, bill, note, or other paper; *Provided*, the person liable on such bill, draft, note, or other paper, will exhibit to such Bank or any of its agencies, having such paper in possession, a certificate, showing that he has deposited the amount due on such paper, in the Treasury of this State, or in any one of the Banks above mentioned, to the credit of the Treasurer, or will at the time such paper becomes due, make such deposit. And I further command and require all Notarys Public in this State, to abstain absolutely from the performance of any official act for the protest of any paper of the character above mentioned, under such circumstances as are hereinbefore specified.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of this State, at the Capitol, in Milledgeville, this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the Confederate States of America the first.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

By the Governor.
E. P. WATKINS,
Secretary of State.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.—The following card is from Mr. Vallandigham, dated April 19, in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

I have a word for the Republican press and partizans of Cincinnati and other places abroad, who now daily falsify and misrepresent me and matters which concern me here in Dayton.

My position in regard to civil war, which the Lincoln Administration has inaugurated, was long since taken, is well known, and *will be adhered to to the end.* Let that be understood. I have added nothing to it, subtracted nothing from it, said nothing about it publicly since the war began. I know well that I am right, and that in a little while the "sober second thought of the people" will dissipate the present sudden and fleeting public madness, and will demand to know why thirty millions of people are butchering each other in civil war, and will arrest it speedily. But meantime, should my own State be invaded or threatened with invasion, as soon as it may be, then, as a loyal native-born son of Ohio, acknowledging my first allegiance to be to her, I will aid in defending her to the last extremity, asking no questions.—Whoever shall refuse then, or hesitate, will be a traitor and a dastard. And the same rule I apply as well to the people of Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri, as to any of the free States, North or West.

As to myself, no threats have been made to me, personally; none within my hearing; no violence offered; no mob gathered any where; none will be; nobody afraid of any; and every statement or rumor in regard to me, circulated orally, or published in the Republican press, is basely idle and false. And now let me add, for the benefit of the cowardly slanderers of Cincinnati or elsewhere, who libel me daily, that if they have any business with me, I can be found every day, and at any time, either at home, on the northwest corner of First and Ludlow, or upon the streets of Dayton.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Correspondent of the Daily Times.

An Austrian Despotism at Washington—Censorship of the Press.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1861.—The telegraph wire continues in operation between here and New York, but the system of espionage and censorship established by the secessionists at Baltimore, *and emulated by the War Department here*, render it practically of little value to the press. A more stupidly, ill-judged proceeding than the censorship of the press, as it is exercised here at present by the Government, could scarcely be devised, and if persisted in, it will surely reap a rich crop of public contempt for all who have any responsibility in the matter. There are some military movements which, if they leak out from their proper depositories, ought to be suppressed, and that would be cheerfully assented to by any sensible editor or correspondent who has the slightest regard for the public interest. Scarce a day passes that your correspondent does not refrain from the use of such material voluntarily; but when the Secretary of War undertakes by himself or his agents to suppress reflections upon the administratration of the government by himself and his associates, he is guilty of conduct which the despot of France or Russia may venture with impunity, but which England would not tolerate, and which the people of America will visit with sternest condemnation. The weakness of this proceeding is only equaled by its audacity—for the correspondents will find other means of getting their missives to their destination, and the attempt to suppress them will result only in delaying their publication for a day or two. If strictures upon public policy are to be suppressed, because not agreeable to the Administration, we may expect the same rule to be applied to strictures upon *contracts let through political brokers or notorious lobbymen, whose very names are a stench in the nostrils of honorable men;* and thus we might have Cobb, and Floyd, and Toucey reproduced in the new Administration, without even the poor privilege of calling public attention to the facts, and endeavoring to effect needed reforms.

Until to-day we were permitted to have our dispatches, after revisal, and to know *what* had been stricken out by the Censor; but the War Department appears to be ashamed to shoulder its responsibility in the premises by letting us know *what* it eliminates, and has issued an order prohibiting us from seeing our dispatches at all after the eliminations are made. The only possible purpose in this can be that of rendering us unable to tell, when dispatches are missing, whether we are indebted to the secessionists or to their governmental copyists for the mutilations; for it is apparent at a glance that with a little trouble we can keep copies of all that is filed at the telegraph office for transmission. In the meantime, let us hope that Mr. Cameron will disavow responsibility for the stupidly conducted censorship thus far, and provide means by which it can be conducted with more of the dignity and judgment befitting a great government, and less of the despicable paltriness that betokens weakness and imbecility.

As I cannot tell how much of our dispatches, filed today, were permitted to reach you, I propose to reproduce them as far as I can, with additions.

A few months ago the Indianapolis *Journal*, the Republican organ of Indiana, said:

"Of what value will an Union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together? If any State will go from us, let it go."

Love is a compound of honey and gall, mixed in various proportions for customers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 9th, 1861.

The travel between this city and Washington, and between Washington and the North is now uninterrupted.

Five hundred Kentuckians arrived at Harper's Ferry on Tuesday last, to reinforce the Virginians at that point.

Another detachment of Northern troops arrived in Washington on yesterday.

Dissatisfaction to some extent exists among the regiments now in Washington.

The rumor about the occupation of Alexandria by the Federal troops is not credited.

A party of fifty West Point cadets were detained in Philadelphia last night by the police, on the supposition that they were about to join the secessionists, information having been received that they had purchased arms in New York.

RICHMOND, Va., May 9th, 1861.
Received at Wilmington—12:10 p. m.

Several attempts were made on yesterday to fire this city, one next door to the Bank of Richmond.

The city is full of spies. Special messengers leave here every day for Washington to give the enemy information of our movements.

It was announced in Washington on yesterday that Gen. Beauregard was in Richmond. They are afraid of him one thousand miles off. He is at Montgomery.

The Richmond papers have stopped all Northern exchanges.

Lincoln Alarmed.—Plan on foot to Capture President Davis and Vice-President Stephens, etc., etc.

RICHMOND, VA., May 9th.

Prentice in Louisville, writes to his brother in New York that Kentucky will secede.

The Federal Government was thoroughly alarmed yesterday, and called for more arms and troops from New York, saying the capital was in imminent peril.

The Washington Cabinet is reported to have had under consideration a plan to capture President Davis and Vice-President Stephens. Governor Letcher has anonymous letters from Washington to the same effect.

Among the resignations at Washington on the 7th, were Col. Emory of Maryland, Colonel of the 1st Cavalry; Major Mordecai, of North Carolina, of the Ordnance Department; Major R. B. Lee, of Virginia, of the Commissary and Subsistence Department.

The vote of the Arkanzas convention on the ordinance of secession stood 59 for, to 1 against it.

Two regiments of Virginia troops have been ordered to-day to Culpepper, the Head Quarters of Gen. Cooke.

ALEXANDRIA, May 10, 1861.

Simonton, of the New York Times, was shot accidently, in Washington on yesterday.

Two regiments of volunteers, raised in Washington were on yesterday tendered to Lincoln.

Senator Morrill has offered one regiment of lumbermen from Maine to Lincoln.

The Maryland authorities have notified the Administration that Northern troops could pass through Baltimore.

It is reported that the United States Government intends to re-possess Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, May 9th, 1861.

The steamer Africa has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 28th ult.

The subject of American hostilities is engrossing the attention of England.

The news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter created considerable sensation, and produced a slight depression in the English fund market.

The London Times considers the result of the contest inexplicable, and that a bar-room difficulty would have occasioned more blood-shed.

The steamship Great Eastern was in the hands of the Sheriff, under execution. She was advertised to sail on the 1st of June, the company having offered to deposit the amount claimed.

Affairs at Warsaw were unchanged. All the towns in Poland are occupied by the military, and many arrests continued to be made. There were reports of an intended demonstration on the 29th May, the Czar's birthday.

Insurrectionary movements in the Neapolitan Provinces were spreading.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Abruzzer and other places.

RICHMOND, May 10th.

The Maryland Legislature will probably adjourn today.

A caucus of the House of Delegates has determined unanimously not to call a Convention of the State.

Gentlemen from Baltimore say that thousands will come armed and equipped to serve in our army.

There is insubordination among the troops in Washton.

Major Anderson has been appointed Colonel to command the Kentucky Brigade of Lincoln troops.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to St. Louis.

The Heights of Maryland opposite Harper's Ferry was taken possession of by Virginia troops yesterday.

Congressman Bouligny from Louisiana has arrived in Washington, from New Orleans, giving information of our movements to the enemy. He asserts that a strong Union sentiment still exists in New Orleans but that it had been crusbed by secessionism.

John Brown, jr., is to have a conspicuous post in the movement on Harper's Ferry.

It was announced in Washington, on the 7th inst., that the Harriet Lane had captured a privateer schooner off the capes of Virginia and carried her to Annapolis.

It is announced in Washington that a *corps d'arme* will cross the Potomac at no distant day.

Scott is not yet quite prepared to advance his troops, owing to the want of cavalry and camp equipage.

Jim Lane has been dispatched to Kansas and has been ordered to retake fort Smith.

Hon. W. C. Rives left Vir